The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2270. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Successful Landing of the Fillibusters of the Susan—Commodore Paulding and the Nicaraguan Government—Aggregate Amount of Pensions, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

President BUCHANAN has determined to make a tour through North Carolina next Summer, and to attend the Commencement at Chapel Hill College.

The Navy Department is busily engaged in making out commissions for the officers promoted and restored to service. They will be issued early next week. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Prominent fillibusters deny having any intelligence to the effect that the schooner *Susan* had returned from Nicaragua unable to land her emigrants, and that she was cruising off the River Colorado; but it is understood that the Government has dispatches stating that the *Susan* has returned to Pensacola, having landed her crew in Nicaragua.

The correspondence between Commodore PAULDING and the authorities of Nicaragua has recently been made public.

Commodore PAULDING, on the 8th day of May last, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, covering documents from Gen. JEREZ and the President of Nicaragua, relieving him "from all blame or responsibility in landing at Punta Arenas for the arrest of WILLIAM WALKER and his lawless followers."

The first is dated at Leon, March 29, 1858, saying that Commodore PAULDING's conduct was received by the Government of that Republic, and by all the people of Nicaragua, with much satisfaction, "because it expressed a signal rebuke of an agression so bold and unjust on the rights and Territory of Nicaragua." JEREZ says that thanks are due, and are tendered, for the motives by which Commodore PAULDING was actuated.

The second letter is dated at Managua, March 31, 1858, written by direction of the President of Nicaragua, in which it is said that "WILLIAM WALKER, with a mob of highwaymen, invaded Nicaragua, for the purpose of trampling under foot the principles of humanity and justice, on which public law reposes." The Government had commissioned JEREZ to express to Com. PAULDING "the most profound gratitude for an act so illustrious." "Humanity and civilization have already approved the judgment most honorable to you, and posterity will repeat this judgment more eloquently and more admiringly. It is history alone that judges of the actions of men, with a full appreciation of their value."

The amount (aggregate) paid for pensions in each State and Territory from the organization of the present Government to June 30, 1858, is as follows:

	Army Pensions.	Navy Pensions.
Arkansas	$113,765 03	No agency.
Alabama	583,941 40	No agency.
Connecticut	5,081,281 13	$103,651 98
California	18,091 65	163 00
District of Columbia	819,304 09	1,032,555 92
Delaware	170,839 55	12,921 85
Florida	158,702 57	16,794 52
Georgia	1,058,389 73	18,744 35
Indiana	1,210,041 92	No agency.
Illinois	894,357 64	No agency.
Iowa	72,123 15	No agency.
Kentucky	3,981,297 52	37,418 55
Louisiana	260,218 92	51,338 18
Maine	4,999,322 24	99,242 95
Massachusetts	7,182,099 92	707,457 60
Maryland	1,453,105 48	425,077 31
Mississippi	143,755 98	No agency.
Missouri	531,112 94	14,537 21
Michigan	528,525 66	174,000 37
New Hampshire	3,595,423 25	135,627 61
New-York	16,809,795 08	1,071,312 61
New-Jersey	2,039,678 28	28,141 08
North Carolina	1,974,596 40	2,624 80
Ohio	2,943,009 35	19,702 45
Oregon Territory	8,072 19	No agency.
Pennsylvania	6,475,920 59	584,819 99
Rhode Island	1,737,681 45	149,037 18
South Carolina	1,179,071 03	73,710 55
Tennessee	2,876,857 66	No agency.
Vermont	4,605,567 66	No agency.
Virginia	6,747,076 04	291,492 30
Wisconsin	117,312 96	No agency.
Unknown	1,128,303 74	
Totals	$81,499,241 20	$4,876,846 36
Aggregate of both		86,376,087 56

This amount was paid to the following classes, namely:

To army invalids	$13,581,997 12
To officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War	45,924,833 09
To the widows of deceased officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War	17,465,146 14
To widows and orphans (five years half pay)	3,367,218 56
At the Treasury, but not easily apportionable among the several classes	1,128,303 74
To invalids and widows and orphans of the Navy	4,467,877 81
To privateer invalids	151,333 10
To widows and orphans of privateer invalids	254,635 94

The bill recently reported by Senator DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to promote the efficiency of the Army and marine corps by retiring disabled and infirm officers, makes ample provision for their support. Not less than five, nor more than nine commissioned officers are, as a Board, to decide on incapacity, whether voluntarily urged by the officer or in the expressed opinion of the President. If the inability proceeds from vicious habits, the case is to be investigated by a Court-Martial.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE RAID AGAINST SENATOR DOUGLAS—SENATOR JONES—THE CASE OF MINISTER FORSYTH—THE DELAY IN THE RECEPTION OF SENOR MATA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

The pending personal issues between Senator DOUGLAS and Senators JONES of Iowa, and SLIDELL, growing out of the recently published correspondence of each of these parties, is a topic of very general conversation. The public will have seen that a studied effort is making to involve Mr. DOUGLAS in a personal collision, or else to degrade him by subjecting him to dishonorable imputations, such as it will be claimed that nothing can eradicate except fumigation by burnt gunpowder, before breakfast. It may be doubted whether the game is so entirely in the hands of his adversaries as they seem to suppose: and his wisest friends here are satisfied that he will see no occasion to gratify their desire to get him into a false position.

With Senator JONES the case stands thus. Mr. DOUGLAS published a letter, in which he declared that "Any intimation on the part of General JONES, or of any of his friends," of the character alluded to in the body of the letter, "is basely and infamously false." The charge here preferred was hypothetical. If General JONES had not stated that there had been "collusion" between himself and Senator DOUGLAS upon a certain point, then the latter applied no epithet; but, on the other hand, if the Senator from Iowa *had* made the statement ascribed to him, *that* statement Mr. DOUGLAS pronounced "infamously" false. Under the rules usually governing "men of honor," as the phrase is, if Mr. JONES desired to bring Mr. DOUGLAS to personal account, it was his duty to address him a note, inquiring whether he intended to charge him with falsehood. This would have brought about an explanation, and, if that were declined or should prove unsatisfactory, it would then have devolved upon Mr. JONES to send a hostile invitation to an early morning *tête-à-tête*.

But Mr. JONES does no such thing. He gets into a violent passion—which chivalric gentlemen are never supposed to be guilty of—and then, after pouring a stream of vulgar vituperation upon the head of Mr. DOUGLAS—quite equaling, if not surpassing, any that the latter ever launched at the "Black Republicans"—Mr. JONES indignantly protests that he would have scorned to accomplish the end in question "by collusion" with Mr. DOUGLAS or anybody else.

Thus he takes away the basis of Mr. DOUGLAS' hypothetical charge, and the latter falls, of course; and, so far as the main point of the correspondence goes, the two Senators are harmonious as loving brothers. Even if this were not so—if DOUGLAS had given cause of mortal affront to Knight JONES—the course of the latter in replying by public vituperation and the application of epithets, deprives him of all claim to "the satisfaction of a gentleman." So, it is safe to say that there will be no fight.

Indeed, Mr. DOUGLAS cannot afford to make himself a target for the bullets of all the men who would find it convenient to have him out of the way. If anything is to be purchased, therefore, by vilifying or challenging him, Messrs. JONES and Co. may pitch in with perfect safety. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that Mr. BUCHANAN will graduate the compensation according to the service performed. For merely calling DOUGLAS a liar, Mr. JONES can scarcely expect anything higher than a fair Consulate; while a good Secretary of Legationship would be earned by a sound thrashing administered to the "Little Giant," and possibly a bullet through his brain would mark the most direct road to a foreign mission. PRESTON goes to Madrid, so JONES can't well succeed his colleague in the Spanish mission; but if he is quick he may bespeak the mission to Havana, when Cuba shall have been erected into an independent monarchy.

The Mobile *Register*, Mr. FORSYTH's home organ, confirms my statement that he disputes the fact of his disconnection with the United States Mission to Mexico, notwithstanding the President's Annual Message refers to him as "our Ex-Minister," &c. The *Register* insists that when diplomatic relations with Mexico are renewed, Mr. F. will resume his functions, unless he is removed or resigns; and that he is not likely to do the latter, but will reassume the duties of the mission and negotiate a treaty, &c. Certainly this ex-minister is destined to fail in his attempt to "hold over;" nor can the influence of his Senatorial connection save him. The President, having committed himself so absolutely in his Message, cannot yield now, if he would, without disgrace—and in attempting to force such an issue, Mr. FORSYTH must suffer serious injury in public estimation.

Surmises in regard to the reasons for the delay in receiving Señor MATA, and thus recognizing the Juarez Government of Mexico, are numerous and varied. That which to-day has the greater number of adherents, supposes the President to be waiting in the expectation that Señor ROBLES will supplant JUAREZ.

ROBLES is a *Moderado*, a sort of cross between the Liberal and the Church or Zuloaga Party. When he left here he expected to step in between the two and take the Presidency for which both were struggling. After he arrived in Mexico he sent back the most earnest assurances that he was about to succeed accompanied by a protest against MATA's reception.

In the event of his success, he professed a readiness to sell Sonora and Chihuahua to the United States for the benefit of the British creditors of Mexico; and it has been supposed by some that Mr. BUCHANAN was hesitating between ROBLES and JUAREZ, unable to decide between them, while "he would be content with either, were t'other dear charmer away."

I am satisfied, however, from the indications, that although the President may at one time have been inclined to wait until ROBLES played out his hand among the political gamblers of Mexico, he awaits his plans no longer,—and that the delay in recognizing a Government in that country springs from some other motive. The Liberals will hardly stultify themselves by attempting to take up any other leader in place of JUAREZ; for the latter, assuming the position of President by virtue of the Constitution, stands upon firmer ground than could be gained by another.

My own impression is that unless some unexpected event transpires in Mexico, the President will not definitely determine the question of receiving Señor MATA until towards the middle of January,—and that, in the meantime, the chances are decidedly in favor of his reception.

The treaty which Señor MATA is empowered to negotiate with the United States would cover the cession of right of way across any part of Mexico, the opening of the country to American colonization and capital, and the establishment of free ports at the termini of any transit routes from ocean to ocean. Of the money which the United States should agree to pay for these concessions, one-third is offered to be set apart for the improvement of these free ports, so as to make them safe and secure harbors. This latter clause, doubtless, is suggested under the Tehuantepec influence, and is designed to provide the means for constructing the expensive break-water at Ventosa on the Pacific, without which that harbor must always be exceedingly unsafe. S.

THE NEW PENSION BILL—AN EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME FOR DEPLETING THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

A grand combination is forming here for an overpowering attack upon the Senate, soon after the reassembling of Congress, to procure the passage of the Pension bill, which was engineered through the House of Representatives a few days ago. This certainly is one of the most extraordinary bills that ever slipped through either branch of Congress. How it happened to pass the lower House it would be difficult to tell. True, it received a very heavy vote, but I have scarcely been able to find a single man who voted for it who does not say, without hesitation, that it ought not to become a law. So strong was the lobby influence in its favor, however, that Representatives had not the moral courage to vote against it, and scores of them to-day are praying most fervently for its rejection by the Senate. This is notorious, as any one can readily ascertain by a little inquiry. If the question upon it had been taken by secret ballot it would not have received forty votes. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, so stated to the House on the day of its passage, and nobody doubted or challenged his assertion.

The bill as originally reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, would have drained the Treasury of over $11,000,000 per annum. The amended bill as it passed, will not materially reduce the aggregate amount. The original bill provided that a full pension should be granted all soldiers who served in the war of 1812, or the Indians, for a period of three months, and to all who were in actual battle, although they might not have served two days. The bill that passed gives a pension to all who served sixty days of $50 per annum, all who served six months and over, $75 per annum, and all who served a year or were in battle, $96 per annum; so that the amendment is likely to increase rather than diminish the amount that will be required to carry out its provisions. These results are derived from official information obtained at the Pension Office.

If this bill is a just one, the country has been guilty of serious and long-continued wrong to Revolutionary soldiers and their widows. By the Revolutionary Pension Laws, no one who served for *less* than six months received any pension whatever, those who served that length of time received $24 per annum, the twelve months' men received $48, and those who served two entire years or over, $96. Thus it will be seen that it is proposed to pay a soldier of the war of 1812, who served only sixty days—receiving his full pay the while, and a bounty land warrant worth $150 besides—$50 per year, while the soldier who sustained the suffering and toil of the Revolutionary struggle for one hundred and fifty days, taking his pay in sadly depreciated Continental money, has never been paid a dollar by way of pension!

It certainly is to be hoped that the Senate will hesitate a while before it concludes to indorse a measure so strangely inconsistent with the past policy of the Government, so unnecessary and so uncalled for. It is not the soldiers nor their widows who are pressing this measure; nor will they obtain its benefits, in a majority of cases, if it becomes a law. The crowds of speculators who throng the portals of Congress and are boring members thus to open the Treasury doors for them, will get the lion's share of the money. If they succeed in this case, their next move will be to get pensions for the soldiers of the Mexican war—and there is no argument in favor of the pending bill that would not be just as sound in behalf of pensions for the survivors of that service. Unless the Senate shall have the courage to check this scheme just where it is, the door will be opened from which millions upon millions of money must necessarily be taken from the Treasury. S.

Another Fugitive Slave Case at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The brig *W. Purrington*, which arrived below, yesterday, was visited by Deputy-Sheriff IRISH with a writ of *habeas corpus* for the person of a slave, alleged to be on board, who had secreted himself before the vessel left Wilmington, N. C., and whom the Captain was unable to return on account of head winds. The fugitive was not on board, the Captain alleging that he had escaped on the night of the 26th, he supposed, having swam to the shore.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Ohio River from this point down continues in elegant order for boating, and rates of freight are low to all points with plenty of boats.

The Will of the Late Augustus Thorndike.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

It is stated that the will of the late AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, will be contested by his son in-law, Lieut. MARIN, whose wife was cut off from sharing the property equally with the other heirs. RUFUS CHOATE and other eminent counsel, are said to be retained.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The mail's per the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. She will sail for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, at noon.

The New Shore-Line Railroad from New-York to Boston.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The new Shore-Line Railroad from New-York to Boston, and Providence, will open for regular travel on Thursday morning, the 8 A. M. train from New-York running in connection with this line on and after that day.

Meeting of Grocers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

A meeting of the grocers was held this afternoon, for the purpose of considering the action of the importers of Coffee in agreeing to abolish the tax on Coffee after the first of January. They resolved that there is no just cause for the proposed change, and insist on the continuance of a tax of two per cent. A Committee was appointed to confer with New-York and Baltimore in regard to the matter.

Important from Albany.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE—THE LOCATION TO BE ON OLD ORCHARD SHOALS—COST OF THE TROOPS ON STATEN ISLAND, ETC.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met the State Officers at the Executive Chamber this morning and presented their report on the removal of the Quarantine. Capt. BENHAM, who was appointed by the General Government to survey and report upon the feasibility and expense of the construction of an island on the West Bank or Old Orchard Shoals, reported strongly in favor of the latter. His surveys and estimates show that an island of five acres can be constructed on Old Orchard Shoals, fit for all the purposes of a Quarantine, at a cost of $135,000. The Commissioners recommend the construction of this island and the immediate erection thereon of suitable Quarantine buildings.

The State Officers, by an unanimous vote, adopted the report of the Commissioners. This settles the question of location finally.

It is understood that the Government of the United States will, when the Quarantine is established at Orchard Shoal, remove the public stores to Staten Island.

The returns from the Adjutant-General's Department shows that the cost of maintaining the troops at Staten Island, from the 11th of September to the 1st of January, will be $60,000.

The Canal Board to-day extended the time for the payment of the indebtedness on the bonds given by the Sackett's Harbor or Reciprocity Bank as security for the Canal deposits.

A resolution being before the Board declaring a certain contract void, because made with a clerk in the office of a Collector of Canal Tolls, a remonstrance was presented by the contractor on the ground that the State law forbidding canal contracts to be taken by any legislative or State officer, was in conflict with section 3, article 7, of the amended Constitution, which declares that all contracts shall be given to the lowest bidder.

The resolution was withdrawn, thus indorsing the presumed unconstitutionality of the law.

The consideration of Mr. RUGGLES' petition to Congress for aid in improvements at Oswego and Buffalo was postponed till Thursday.

Intervention of France in Cuban Affairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

It is reported on the authority of General U. S. RELEAU that strong efforts are making by the Spanish authorities of Cuba to induce France to intervene and prevent the success of the revolutionary movement which it is expected will soon break out. A large number of Americans are now in Cuba to aid the movement, and are confident of success if France does not interfere. A Cuban gentleman, just from the Island, says that the people and a part of the army are ready for the revolution, but fear the intervention of the European Powers.

Boarding of the Brig Anglo-Saxon by the British Steamer Ajax.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Capt. GRAY, of the brig *Anglo-Saxon*, at this port from the Coast of Africa, states that his vessel was boarded Oct. 27, by the British war-steamer *Ajax*, and detained over an hour for the examination of the ship's papers, when he was allowed to proceed.

Departure of Another Party of Fillibusters from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

A suspicious looking schooner, supposed to have had on board a party of fillibusters, went to sea yesterday. The U. S. Revenue Cutter fired a blank shot and then a shotted gun at them, but the schooner kept in shoal water and escaped.

It is reported that Collector HATCH is collecting a large force, and has chartered a steamer to prevent fillibuster expeditions to Nicaragua.

State Canal Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Convention met in Voorhies Hall at noon. About 400 delegates were present. A. H. HOBBY, of Onondaga, was chosen permanent President, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Chairman made a brief speech, when he appointed a Business Committee. A letter was read from Canal Auditor BENTON, and referred to the Business Committee. After an unimportant debate, the Convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The Business Committee asked for further time to make a report, and their request was granted.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Ex-Governor HUNT and invite him to a seat in the Convention.

A list of the delegates was then presented.

Mr. L. B. CROCKER, of Oswego, offered a resolution that, it is the sense of the Convention that the subject of the Northern Pacific Railroad is a legitimate subject for the consideration of the Convention.

A long debate ensued upon this. The resolution was finally laid on the table.

The Business Committee, not being ready to report at 5 o'clock, the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7 o'clock. The Business Committee offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature, during the approaching session, to enact a law providing for the submission to the people of the question of the authorizing of a loan for the full payment of the Canal Debt existing on the first day of January, 1859.

Resolved, That the further work of the completion of the enlargement should be provided for by a law to be passed at the earliest possible day in the session, raising the money by a direct tax, to be applied to the completion of the remaining work of the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca Canals, in accordance with existing plans and contracts, and giving to the other canals such appropriations as their necessities may require; the sum thus raised by tax to be expended in such a manner as to secure the greatest possible depth of water in the canals on the opening of navigation next Spring. The dredging of the old line of the Canal through the Cayuga marshes is an essential part of this plan of expenditure.

Resolved, That, in justice to the creditors of the State, an Interest bill should be enacted allowing interest on all Commissioners' drafts, given for work done after the suspension in 1858.

Resolved, That a due regard for the rights of the citizens of this State, transporting freight upon the railroads created by the State, requires the passage of a law providing for the publication of the rates of freight on railroads at stated periods, for the equalization of way with thorough freights, at a *pro rata* established by law, with stringent penalties for violation, and a provision forbidding the increase of the Winter tariff to a rate exceeding twenty per cent above the lowest rate charged during the season of canal navigation.

Resolved, That the true remedy for the existing financial embarrassments of the State and the slow progress of our Public Works will be found in the repeal of the laws of 1851, releasing tolls on railroads, and such legislation as will subject the railway corporations for whose advantage it was passed to the conditions upon which they were permitted to carry freight by the laws of 1847.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to protect the commerce of the waters over which its jurisdiction extends, and that we therefore cordially approve the principles embodied in the memorial now pending before the Canal Board, asking for an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the lakes and harbors of Buffalo and Oswego, and for a reimbursement of the moneys expended by the State on the Harbor works of those ports.

The first resolution was adopted after a brief debate.

The second resolution was adopted after inserting "Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, and the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain Canal," immediately after the words "Cayuga and Seneca Canals."

The third resolution was adopted after debate.

The fourth resolution was unanimously adopted.

The fifth resolution elicited a debate which lasted three hours, but was finally adopted.

The sixth resolution was unanimously adopted.

A resolution against granting passes to legislative and judicial officers was also adopted.

A motion for the appointment of a State Central Committee of eighteen, was carried.

A motion to petition the Canal Board to ask the Legislature for a reduction of the Canal tolls was pending when the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Wanderer and her Cargo of Africans

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Dec. 24, 1858.

I arrived at this place last evening from Macon, Ga. The object of the present letter is to inform you, agreeably to promise, of any matters or proofs touching the introduction of the African negroes by the schooner *Wanderer*. The fullest proofs have, at last, passed before my own eyes, dissipating all further doubts upon the subject. I have just seen the identical negroes brought from Africa by Captain CORRIE, or his accomplices. They are the real simon-pure Congo negroes. They came here from Macon, Ga. Though they cannot understand a word, they will repeat with excellent pronunciation every word spoken to them. They evince much curiosity in what is passing around them, and appear desirous to understand our language. They are a fine, athletic race of negroes, much superior to those described as captured on board the *Echo*.

The presence of these strange beings in this place in such large numbers creates a great deal of excitement, and crowds are thronging from all parts to get a sight of them. Meantime fierce discussions are heard on all sides as to the propriety of reopening the Slave-trade. The negroes, who appear to be in the hands of speculators, will go down the Alabama River this evening upon the steamer *St. Nicholas*. As I shall also take passage on the same boat, I shall not omit the opportunity to learn all the particulars I can concerning the manner of their introduction into the country, and also their destination. You may assure your readers that there is no longer the shadow of a doubt that, so far as the successful landing of a cargo of native Africans upon our Southern coast can effect that result, the African Slave-trade has actually been reopened.

Commending these facts to the vigilant Marshal RYNDERS, who once seized, ransacked, and then released the *Wanderer* and sent her on her novel mission, I close by subscribing myself SPECTATOR.

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE WILD AFRICANS.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 25.

We learn from passengers on board the *St. Mary's*, which arrived from Florida, yesterday, that Deputy-Marshal EDWIN GORDON had arrested, on Jekyl Island, an African that gave every evidence of recent importation. He was taken on board the *St. Mary's* at Brunswick, with the view of bringing him to this city, but not having a clearance, the Marshal took him ashore again for the purpose of procuring one, when the steamer, having no time to delay, according to the account, swung off from the wharf, and took her departure, leaving Mr. GORDON and his prize behind.

Since the above was written, Marshal GORDON and Collector MABRY have arrived with their captive, by the Gulf road, and deposited him for safe keeping in the barracks. There were a number in the camp, when the Marshal approached it, but they all scampered like wild beasts, at the suggestion of an interpreter, and only two were taken, one of which subsequently made his escape.

THE IMPORTATION OF AFRICANS.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, 17th inst.

We copy in another column an article from the Augusta *Dispatch*, giving further information concerning the landing of the Africans by the *Wanderer*. There seems to be no more doubt that the cargo has been landed—that some of them were bought in Georgia and some in South Carolina. As far as the Africans themselves are concerned, we have not the slightest doubt that their condition has been greatly ameliorated, and that they have been removed from barbarism, and brought within the humanizing influence of our beneficent religion and institutions. Some have asked, does this practical illustration of the feasibility of reopening the trade produce no change in opinion? Not at all. We have viewed the whole question strictly as one of political economy in its strict bearing upon the institution of Slavery in South Carolina. We have not permitted ourself to be transported beyond this view of the case by the alluring prospect of territorial expansion, or the acquisition of sectional strength in the Federal Congress. Nor do we mean by this to attach any small importance to these ideas. We only mean to exercise circumspection in pursuing them. In warfare, it too frequently happens that an impetuous concentration of an available power for the purpose of carrying a particular point makes an exposure elsewhere, and entails defeat. Precisely such do we regard this effort to secure territorial expansion or sectional strength through the reopening of the Slave-trade. We believe that its result would be to snatch the sceptre of sovereignty from the hands of the cotton planter and subject him to the mercy of the commission merchant and the manufacturer. The planter's position is now one of pride and power. He cultivates a staple that is absolutely indispensable to the world. If the supply he brings in the market be limited, then he dictates to the manufacturer. But if the supply be excessive, then he enters the market, not a dictator, but an abject dependent. He is told that the market is glutted; that the foreign and New England manufacturer has sufficient to meet the demand; that his produce is a drug in the market. What is his remedy? What will it avail him that he has bought his labor cheap? He still has that labor to support. Whether he sells his produce at five cents or four cents, or gave but two hundred dollars for his prime negroes, he still has them to feed and support; he still has to pay for medical attendance. These are pressing demands against him. What is his alternative? Must he return his produce to his sheds, and wait for better prices? That would be useless, for the same cause that produced the decline would still be in operation. He might and would, from absolute necessity, imitate the Cuban planter—neglect the sick and infirm, and work to death the prime. Still, there would be demands against him, and the necessity of selling be absolute and imperative. What, then, would become of his pride and his independence? Instead of a dictator, he would come in the market an abject petitioner; and, when the buyer who obeys the manufacturer talks of a glutted market, would be a beggar for the best that could be given him. The picture is not overdrawn. When capital rules labor, it rules imperiously. Southern cotton planters are identified with their labor, and can be as much ground down by the manufacturing capital of Lowell and Manchester, as though they were operatives at the loom. If the operatives are not sufficient, then they are independent of their employer. If they are but enough, equality exists. If they are superabundant, then the operatives are dependent, without any remedy against injustice and oppression, and are essentially slaves. If the cotton planters produce less than the world demands, they are independent and hold the cotton sceptre, but if they produce a superabundance—then the sceptre passes from their hands, and they, as much so as the superabundant operatives of Manchester, become absolute dependants. Would such a state of things benefit the South? Yet this is the exposure which it will make if allured into this struggle for territorial expansion, for Federal votes, and for cheap negroes. We are not at all alarmed by the landing of these Africans by the *Wanderer*; we have no apprehensions from the smuggled trade; we are perfectly willing that our navy should exercise the utmost vigilance, and that Capt. CORRIE should run the blockade—because we believe that this smuggle trade, violative though it be of the faith of the South, and in this respect disgraceful, cannot throw into the South a number of Africans sufficient to produce any violent influence upon the market value of the cotton.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 27.

The United States officers caught one young, wild African at Jekyl Island last week, and brought him here on Saturday. The negro has since absquatulated, and the officials are engaged in searching for him, while scores have been transported by railroad and steamers throughout the South. The United States Marshal has been requested to resign, but refuses to do so. He will probably, though, be generally thought blameless.

The *Wanderer* case has been postponed in consequence of the continued absence of witnesses.

New-Jersey State Teachers' Association.

The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association assembled at the Lyceum Hall, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, agreeably to announcement,—President PHELPS in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, the delegate from Monmouth County.

His Honor Mayor GREGORY then welcomed the Association to the city and offered its members the hospitalities of its citizens. He also read a resolution of the Common Council, tendering the use of the Council Chamber for the evening meetings of the Association.

DAVID GOULD, Esq., President of the Board of Education, followed Mayor GREGORY in an address of welcome, and alluded in fitting terms to the great work already accomplished by the teachers of New-Jersey through the instrumentality of this organization. He also spoke of the great progress of the cause of Education in the State, and assured the Association of the hearty sympathy of himself and his colleagues in the object of this meeting.

President PHELPS responded, returning the thanks of his associates for the cordial and hearty welcome thus offered by the city authorities. He referred to the intimate relation which the cause of true Education bears to the welfare, progress and happiness of the individual, the family, the community, the State, the nation and the race. He said that Education as at present understood deals a powerful blow at the evils of human society; that the vice and crime which stalk abroad at noonday were to be remedied only by the universal diffusion of the blessings of Education.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were then read, and the usual committees were appointed; after which, Dr. FRANK TUTHILL was introduced by the President. Dr. TUTHILL occupied about three quarters of an hour in a most comprehensive and practical speech upon the true aims and objects of Education. He illustrated his views by apt allusions to the methods of teaching various branches, contending that the true mission of the teacher was not to cram the memory with dry facts, but to inspire a love for study, to create an interest in the subject taught, and thus to imbue the mind with a true spirit of progress. He closed with an inimitable description of the "District School as it was," and doubted whether NOAH WEBSTER and Father DABOLL, were they to reappear on earth, would be able to sustain an examination for grade—A certificate under the present method of examination in the New-York City schools.

After the disposal of various items of miscellaneous business, the Association adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

At the evening session, an interesting address was delivered by T. W. VALENTINE, Esq., of Brooklyn. The characteristics of "Young America," as exhibited by the "fast" youths of the present perverse and wicked generation, were portrayed with a master hand. This address elicited a lively discussion, pending which the Association adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

This evening, at 7½ o'clock, a lecture will be delivered by Prof. JOHN S. HART, LL. D., late Principal of the Central High School of Philadelphia. The morning and afternoon sessions of to-day will be devoted to the more important business connected with the cause of Education in the State.

Interesting from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY—SENATOR DOUGLAS AND LADY ON BOARD—HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED, AC.

The *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, left New-Orleans the 20th inst., at 8 A. M.; entered Havana harbor at 10½ P. M. the 22d, and left for this port the following day at 5 P. M. She arrived last night. She has experienced heavy weather nearly the entire passage.

The Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and family came passengers on the *Empire City* from Havana, having passed a week in that City, recipients of a cordial welcome tendered them on all sides.

The health of Havana is good. More strangers than ever before at the same time are said to throng the various hotels.

The Habaneros were "powerfully exercised" with regard to that portion of President BUCHANAN's message relative to Cuban matters. It had been received with the greatest disgust by the "loaf and fish" consumers, which had resulted in a mass-meeting and a memorial to the Queen, to go to the mother country by the first steamer, deprecating the sale of their "birth-right" for any "mess of pottage" whatever.

Freights continue dull. Exchange is quoted as follows: London, 12½@13 per cent. premium; New-York, 3¼@3½ per cent. premium; New-Orleans, 5 per cent. premium; Paris, par @½ per cent. discount.

Sugars are a trifle lower; stock, 20,000 boxes. A decline of ¼@½ real per arroba, for Nos. 11 and 12, is conceded. Present price 9@9½ reals per arroba.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 25th inst. General SCOTT was at Key West, and would leave for New-Orleans in the steamer *Galveston*, on the 26th inst., touching at Mobile.

The holidays had produced a general quietness in the Havana markets. Sugars were unchanged. Molasses, 4@4½ reals. Sterling Exchange, 13@13¼ per cent. premium, and on New-York without change.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 25th inst., is below. Her news is interesting.

The new Spanish officers had made overtures to the French Government to intervene to prevent any revolutionary movement contemplated by the inhabitants of Cuba. General CONCHA was not consulted in the matter.

There was good reason to believe there was a revolutionary movement on foot among the people of Cuba.

Interesting Indian Advices—The Boundary Lines.

The following letter has been received at the Indian Bureau, from the Commissioners now engaged in surveying the Indian boundary lines:

CAMP RADZEMINSKI,
Near the 100th Meridian, W. L., Nov. 30, 1858.

SIR: We have delayed writing to the Department since our arrival at this post, until we could do so in a manner satisfactory to you. We are now encamped within sight of Major VAN DORN's command, on Otter Creek.

We have a good observatory, and our instruments are all in excellent order. We are likely to winter at this post, as it will take fully three months constant observations before the accurate initial point of the 100th meridian can be identified. It is an important boundary, and requires great care. The delay incident upon ascertaining the true longitude originates from lunar observations, and it requires at least two full moons and probably three, before the result can be known with sufficient accuracy. In the meantime, we are under the protection of Major VAN DORN, an officer of great experience and merit. He has recently inflicted the severest chastisement upon the Camanches residing on the Canadian River that they have ever received, and it was a punishment they richly merited.

This same gang of Indians, under RED BUFFALO HUMP, have for a long time been committing murder and theft on the western frontier of Texas, and recently threatened Fort Arbuckle, when that post was left unprotected. The hostile attitude assumed by these Indians has occasioned a delay of our work for the past three months; but we are now happy to inform you that, through the vigilance and exertions of Major VAN DORN, and the officers accompanying his command, that this frontier and the frontier of Western Texas, is not likely to be molested again, for a long time, by these marauding rascals.

They have kept this whole country in a constant state of alarm and anxiety. They have now disappeared, and nothing to be seen of them since the fight at the Witchita village. Major VAN DORN and command, however, are scouting all the time, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season. We have had snow a foot deep at this post during the past fortnight.

We are thus particular in writing to you, Sir, respecting the peaceable condition of this frontier, feeling confident that the information will be agreeable to your department.

We will write by every opportunity, and endeavor to report to the satisfaction of the Government the successful operation of our field employment. The health of all the party is good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
A. H. JONES,
H. M. C. BROWN,
U. S. Surveyors Ind. Boundary Lines.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX, Com. Ind. Affairs.

P. S.—Major VAN DORN has entirely recovered from his very dangerous wounds, and is now preparing to head a scouting party.

Two African Explorers—White Races in the Interior of Africa.

The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Dec. 6, publishes the following extract from a private letter, giving tidings of the adventurous explorers BURTON and SPIKE, and intelligence—which probably needs corroboration—of the existence of white races in the heart of Africa.

"ZANZIBAR, May 9, 1858

Day before yesterday, I heard from Capt. BURTON and Mr. SPIKE. They have reached the great African inland lake, and are now occupied in making explorations and researches on its shores. They are in excellent health and spirits, and contemplate returning to Zanzibar in the month of September. According to the information I have gathered concerning the countries south of Abyssinia, the source of the Soubat is a large lake lying southward of Abyssinia. In the vicinity of this lake, are to be found several white tribes, viz.: the Amara, the Conso the Amrakoké, and the Rendiké. The two first named stand upon a level with the Abyssinians in respect to civilization. They all seem to be remnants of the ancient 'Church in Ethiopa.' I am now preparing a map of these countries.

It is reported here that Mr. BURTON has been appointed Consul at Zanzibar."

Boston and New-York Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer was quite amused upon reading your article, "New-York in Danger," in this morning's paper, as it is a well-known fact that Boston merchants have for the past five years been making great efforts to induce their domestic commission houses to withdraw from New-York; but they understand their interest too well to do so. With regard to the importation of foreign goods, every merchant of experience must admit we do not successfully compete with foreigners in the importation of dry goods, therefore the business is almost wholly monopolized by foreign houses in this City.

As to the importance of this market for the distribution of goods, allow the writer to give the opinion of the most extensive dry-goods jobber in Boston, and at the present time (if the writer is not mistaken) President of the Boston Board of Trade. This well-known merchant, while in conversation with the writer, remarked that "Merchants come to Boston to look at goods, but go to New-York to purchase. They say New-York is the centre for an assortment, and are satisfied to buy." Now this is the simple, honest truth, so obvious as to render argument worse than superfluous. T. L. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

Benjamin Wyon, Chief Engraver of her Majesty's seals, has recently died in London. He ranked as one of the most gifted medalists of the age.

Dr. Brown, titular Bishop Elgin, an old friend and supporter of Daniel O'Connell, has just died in Ireland, aged 68.

Celebration of the Republican Triumph in Kings County.

The Ashland Republican Club of Kings County gave a dinner last night in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, in honor, as the circular stated, of the election of the Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY for Representative in Congress, and of the Honorables H. B. DURYEA, LUCIUS C. ANDRUS, FRANK. TUTHILL, ABRAM MESSEROLE and MARQUIS D. MOORE, for members of the State Assembly.

The assemblage was a large one, and the speeches were numerous, and in some cases, more prolonged than pleasant. Beyond this, there was nothing especially noticeable in the entertainment, save the exhibition throughout, from the supply of waiters to that of the salt, of an almost unprecedented economy. Among the guests, in addition to those in whose special behoof the banquet was given, were General NYE, Mr. STRANAHAN and Mr. STILLMAN, Commissioners of Police; Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, and Messrs. John S. Bergen, Peter G. Bergen, John A. Cross, J. M. Van Cott, R. D. Strong, Daniel Northup, Mr. Lewis, C. Croswell, E. W. Fish and Joseph Hoxie.

Mr. ROLLIN SANDFORD occupied the chair, and at the conclusion of his brief address, read letters of apology from ROBERT T. HAWES, Comptroller of New-York City, Governor KING and the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Governor elect. These were received with vociferous cheers.

To the first regular toast:

Our Country.—Always distinguished by names illustrious in patriotism and intellect, may its rapid progress to the first place among the nations be secured by an adherence to the sentiment of WEBSTER: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Mr. C. M. VANCOTT appropriately responded.

The second toast was:

Our State.—In agriculture, commerce power and resources, and in the intellectual force of her senators and representatives in Congress, illustrating her proud motto, *Excelsior*.

This elicited a very peculiar reply from General NYE.

3. *Our Congressmen elect. Hon. James Humphrey*—Tried in various positions in the public service, the people having found him faithful have again sought him out, and said to him: "Go up higher!"

Mr. HUMPHREY thanked them from his heart for this kind reception. He perceived that the gentlemen who had prepared the sentiments had stated that he had been tried in various positions in the public service. He meant no disrespect to those gentlemen when he said that he hardly made the fact that he had once represented the First Ward as an Alderman an exception to his remark that he had not yet been tried in any public service and found either wanting or otherwise. He would not abuse the privileges of this occasion by entering into any elaborate political discussion, but as they were now assembled as a family party and as Republicans, it might not perhaps be improper that he should, in an exceedingly brief manner, state to them some of the principles upon which they might expect him, at least, to represent them. [Cheers.] It required no prophet to see that we were entering, nay—that we had already entered—upon a period of the history of this country the most momentous that has ever occurred, with one exception, in the whole progress of time; and that upon the result of the issues which had now been made up, and were now being made up in this country, depended the destinies of the Republic. Mr. HUMPHREY proceeded to argue from the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the recorded convictions of the framers of those instruments, that when this Government was organized Slavery was regarded as an evil to be discouraged and got rid of, and not as an institution to be fostered and extended. He traced the political history of the country from the Revolution to our own times, and contended that it was only within the last few years that Slavery was introduced as an issue in the politics of the nation, on the claim that it is not only a great good, but that it must and is destined to be extended over the whole country. Then was the Republican Party formed, and formed alone upon this issue of the extension or non-extension of Slavery. That party never had for its doctrine interference with Slavery in the States where Slavery exists. That had never been the doctrine of any respectable party at the North. When, therefore, it should be demanded what are the principles of the Republican Party, he would say they are principles of the Declaration of Independence; when asked where those principles are embodied, he would say, in the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] The Republican Party, he therefore claimed, was the true conservative party of this country, the true national party of this country, and the only Union party of this country. [Cheers.] The great conflict of this century was to take place within the next ten years, during which it would be decided whether we are to have a great free government in this country, whether we are to be broken up and dismembered, or to have a slave government and a slave territory all over. The events of the last few months showed us how rapidly this conflict was approaching its final struggle. First, we had the Dred Scott decision—[terrible groaning]—next a bill was already prepared to be introduced into Congress providing for laws to protect Slavery in the Territories, and lastly, by the most recent accounts, we had the Slave trade not only advocated by Southern men, but actually reopened. A cargo of slaves had been landed on our very coast, without interference by the Federal authorities, our laws thereby set at defiance, and our solemn treaties disregarded. And this was the way in which our laws were administered. Where hides the law and where sleep the Executive thunders? They are as silent as those heathen oracles that have been voiceless for ages? Oh, for one month, aye, for one week of the rule of old ANDREW JACKSON! One single "By the Eternal," would be like a blast from the bugle of Roderick Dhu, and would not only be better than a thousand men, but than a hundred thousand such drivelling politicians as those who totter on in blunders to the last at Washington? And should this Slave-trade, indeed, be reopened among us? ["Never!"] But there was no hope of punishment. It was the Roman apologist of a Roman tyrant, who said, "*Inter arma silent leges*." But here, in an American Republic, under an American President, the laws were silent in the midst of peace. [Applause.] In this great conflict, then, said the honorable gentleman, where are we to be found? Depend upon it that the people of this country are not looking on uninterested spectators. Great minds are working; great thoughts are maturing; great purposes are forming, and great hearts are beating; and it matters little whether we fall off, or fall behind, or fall beneath, and are trampled into death by the tread of the advancing host, these legions will move forward to victory. [Cheers.] After some concluding observations, the speaker resumed his seat amid much cheering.

Addresses were made in response to other regular toasts by Dr. FRANK TUTHILL and other guests, and, at a very advanced hour, the assemblage broke up.

PERSONAL.

Sylvester Groat, a young man residing in Kinderhook, eloped, Dec. 24, with a young girl, Emeline Folmsdee, of Schodack. The twain proceeded to Albany, whither they were tracked. The girl was taken back to her friends, but Groat eluded the police, and has since returned to Kinderhook. Miss Folmsdee states that she ran away, not because she thought much of Groat, but because she thought less of certain other folks. Groat is a married man, has a young and amiable wife, and four small children, the youngest only three months old.

The Hon. Jas. L. Orr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived in this City on Monday afternoon. He was received at the railroad dépôt and conducted to his hotel by a number of Federal officers and other citizens. Senator Benjamin is at the New-York Hotel; Senator Broderick is at the Metropolitan, and Senator Mallory is at the St. Nicholas.

In closing the third year of his *Cours de Littérature*, M. de Lamartine addresses to his subscribers what he denominates an *explication franche*. The subject of course is the national subscription which bears his name, and its want of success. Some of the passages in this address are tinged with a bitter melancholy.

Professor Olshausen is only to succeed to a part of the duties so long discharged by Johannes Schulze, the retiring Director of Public Instruction. The direction of the Universities is to be detached from that of education, and to form a bureau by itself. It is this to which Professor Olshausen is now nominated.

At Milford, Mass., the other day, a young woman, Miss Harriet Greene, took to husband one Bryan J. Butts, both signing at the same time a joint protest against marriage by legal and ecclesiastical obligations, "against the idea that marriage and cohabitation are inseparable," and in favor of a divine affinity.

The remains of King Michael of Poland, which have heretofore been in a vault in the cathedral at Cracow, have been removed to a splendid marble tomb in the body of the cathedral, which the Emperor of Russia had caused to be constructed to receive them.

Ex-Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, (one of the counsel for the defence in the Bennett divorce case at New-Haven,) is named as a candidate for Congress. An appeal in his behalf, signed by five hundred persons, is published in the New-Haven *Journal and Courier*.

Prof. J. G. Hoyt, of Exeter, has accepted the appointment of Chancellor to the University of Missouri, at St. Louis, and withdrawn his name as a candidate for the nomination for Congress in the first Congressional District of New-Hampshire.

The Lowndean professorship of astronomy, vacant by the death of the Dean of Ely, has been conferred upon Mr. Adams, Fellow of Pembroke, who claimed the discovery of the planet Neptune with M. Leverrier.

Mr. Alfred M. Barbour, of Monongahela County, Penn., has been appointed by Secretary Floyd, Superintendent of the National Armory at Harper's Ferry. Mr. B. was formerly a member of the Virginia Legislature.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Dec. 2 to Dec. 9, 1858:

NEW-YORK.

H. P. Foet,
E. O. Schwzegral,
A. H. Tracy, Jr.,
F. W. Tracy,
John J. Townsend,
H. Winkley,
E. L. Townsend,

A. Vanvelsor,
R. Reed and lady,
H. Bergh and wife,
Miss F. Brown,
C. Sob,
F. Reuter,
R. C. Hutchings.

Pennsylvania—B. F. Frederick, Geo. B. Thomas.
Massachusetts—H. W. Taylor.
Ohio—J. F. Noyes, W. E. Johnston.
Kentucky—S. P. Armstrong.
New-Jersey—J. S. Launy and wife.
North Carolina—James A. Wright.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Suit Against the Proprietor of the Illustrated News—Robert Lowe's Speech Against Reform—Death of Lady Villiers—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

The town talk, to-day, is divided between the verdict given by a Jury, yesterday, against Mr. **Herbert Ingram**, and the speech addressed to his constituents, at Kidderminster, by Mr. **Robert Lowe**, M. P., against reform. Mr. **Ingram** has, for many years, been well known as the proprietor of the *Illustrated News*, by which, as well as other undertakings connected with journalism, he is believed to have made a considerable fortune. About three years ago he was returned to Parliament for his native town, Boston, in Lincolnshire; and, notwithstanding his deficiencies of manner and education, he was welcomed as an accession by the popular party. Unfortunately for himself he appears to have become entangled in various ways with the late **John Sadleir**, whom he was induced to assist, in some of his manifold schemes, with his advice and purse. Amongst the rest, he was beguiled by that versatile swindler into lending the sanction of his name to purchases in the Irish Encumbered Estates Court. The beautiful domain of Castle-Hyde, on the banks of the River Blackwater, was purchased at an exceedingly low price by Mr. **Sadleir**, as Mr. **Vincent Scully**, late M. P., avers for him. Soon afterwards, when desiring to take legal possession, he was surprised to learn that the purchase had been made for Mr. **Ingram**; and an action for damages has now been brought by Mr. **Scully** against the latter, on the ground of fraud, inasmuch as Mr. **Ingram** concurred in representing himself as the *bona fide* purchaser, when in reality he was not entitled to call himself so. The evidence of the parties on the trial was wholly irreconcilable. Lord **Campbell** is considered to have tried the case with his usual ability, and with strict impartiality. The Jury, at first, seemed inclined to disagree, but after two hours' deliberation pronounced a verdict against the defendant, which, if it stands unrescinded, will cause sincere and general regret, destructive as as it would be of the reputation of a highly popular and enterprising self-made man. I understand that notice has been served, to-day, however, to set aside the verdict, but upon what grounds I have not heard.

The harangue of Mr. **Lowe** would attract comparatively little importance, if it were not supposed to be the opening demonstration of the Palmerston party against Reform. The member for Kidderminster is one of the rough and ready *sabreurs* who would in all likelihood be put forward to perform such a duty. He is one of the most unpopular, and generally deemed one of the least scrupulous adherents of the late Government; and his speech is eminently calculated to rally the drooping spirits of those who of late seem to have begun to despair of reaction. His personal history is not devoid of interest. The youngest son of a clergyman in one of the midland shires, he early distinguished himself at Winchester school and University College, Oxford, by his classical attainments. Being elected a fellow of Magdalen College, he devoted several years to the duties of a private tutor at Oxford. In 1842 he was called to the bar; but conscious of some painful personal defect, and being without professional connections, he despaired of obtaining business, and resolved on emigration to Australia. Partly by the pursuit of the law in New South Wales, and partly by land speculations, he acquired a moderate independence, with which, not being contented, he returned to England in 1850. Through the influence of the Duke of **Newcastle** he obtained the support of Lord **Ward**, who possesses great influence, derived from property, at Kidderminster; and at the general election was returned, after a short contest, for that borough. He held office under Lord **Aberdeen**, as Secretary to the Board of Control during 1853 and 1854, and on the formation of Lord **Palmerston**'s Administration became Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Throughout this period he was generally believed to have been a constant writer in the *Times*; and as that journal was, during the Crimean war, fierce in its denunciations of Government incapacity, bitter taunts were frequently hurled against him for the incompatible functions he was supposed to discharge. It was to him the sarcasm of Sir **James Graham** was understood to point, when he assigned as one of his reasons for quitting the Government after it had agreed to Mr. **Roebuck**'s committee of inquiry in 1855, about the army at Sebastopol, "that there would be a whispering-gallery between Westminster and Printing-House-square." Mr. **Lowe**'s trenchant powers as a debater, though of the coarse and vulgar sort, commended him to the occupants of Downing-street, and he continued to hold office until the vote of censure of February last put an end to the administration. He has since then been nearly silent; but now, when it seems necessary to take up some definite ground of attack on the ministry, Mr. **Lowe** comes forward, and, at the risk of losing his seat next election, declares point blank that he, and those who think with him, are utterly opposed to the enfranchisement of the working classes. He accompanies this announcement with vehement protestations of unshaken attachment to Lord **Palmerston**, and confidence in his preëminent judgment, patriotism and ability. If this manifesto be not repudiated by the conservative Whigs, parties will inevitably change places, or rather standards; and we must prepare for a resumption of sharp party conflict during the coming year.

The city does not believe in the danger of any disagreement with France; the funds continue firm, and the Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 2½ per cent. Among politicians, however, there are increasing rumors of disquietude and uneasiness respecting Italy. Austria is evidently alarmed at the unrestrained tone of the French Government press against her, concurrent as it is with the presence of the Grand Duke **Constantine** at Turin, and the unusual activity in the civilian docks and arsenals. She is hastening reinforcements of her Italian garrisons from Germany, and the mission of the Archduke **Charles Louis** to Rome is truly stated, I believe, to have for its object the establishment of more intimate relations between the Vatican and Vienna. Count **Buol** is earnest in his endeavors to induce England to enter into a triple alliance with his own Government and that of Prussia, to resist any hostile movement on the side of France in conjunction with Sardinia. If Lord **Derby** is lured into this trap, he will not be in office six months. Hatred to Austria is a sentiment in this country which sleeps from time to time but never dies. On the other hand, pacific relations with France, no matter how much we abuse the Emperor, is a universal desire; and the minister who would rub his head against both these powerful national impulses, would infallibly be deserted by the House of Commons. Nothing could so effectually tend to the retrieval of the Cambridge House Whigs as such a mistake on the part of their rivals.

It is amusing to find that, after all, both French and English journals were in error respecting one of the most remarkable visitors said to have been at Compiègne. Lady **Palmerston** was not there; on the contrary, she did not conceal her regret at the proceeding, and positively refused to go. When asked the other day why she had not accompanied her lord, she replied "That it was all very well for a young man like **Palmerston**, but for her part she was growing old and did not like at this season of the year going into comfortless chateaus, or exposing herself to drafts."

One of the most distinguished beauties of English society has been prematurely snatched away by death within the last few days. Lady **Clementina Villiers**, the second daughter of the Earl of **Jersey**, has been for several years the most admired and sought after of the daughters of the aristocracy. The greatest fortunes, and some of the greatest titles, in the United Kingdom have been at her feet; but, as is well known, she retained her inflexible resolution not to accept any of them. Her affections were said to have been early won by a clergyman possessing but an inconsiderable benefice, and not likely by his talents to obtain a more prominent position in the Church. Her worldly and fashionable parents refused their assent to such a match; and unlike her sister Lady **Adela**, who ten years ago eloped with Captain **Ibbotson**, she continued to reside with her parents and to accompany her mother in the incessant round of society in which the old lady lives. Nor was her amiability limited to the too faithful performance of filial obligations. When her brother, the late member for Rochester, became so embarrassed as to be obliged to leave the country, many of his outstanding engagements were bought up by his mother, who, as the heiress of Mr. **Child**, the banker, still possessed a remnant of her once splendid fortune. The liabilities soon exhausted Lady **Jersey**'s personal resources; and Lady **Clementina** spontaneously resolved to devote many thousands of that which had been settled on herself to liquidate her brother's debts. Those who observed her gradually attenuated form and slowly-fading beauty, as year after year she returned to the joyless haunts of aristocratic frivolity and fashion, could not but perceive that, however care might succeed in preserving the lineaments of loveliness, the spirit within was perishing of "Love's sweet want." The last time I stood near her was at a densely-thronged assembly at one of those mansions in Piccadilly famed for the brilliancy of its receptions. She was dressed *en suite* in bright blue, and wore upon her head, which was of exquisitely moulded form, a wreath of roses of the same color placed perfectly horizontally, as you may sometimes see them worn by the Tyrolese peasants at their village festivals. The grace and geniality of her demeanor as she swam lightly on from room to room with the passing recognition of a little word for those she knew, was as exquisite and apparently effortless as in the sunniest morning of her life. But the gaiety of girlhood had passed away, and the ambition of womanhood had not come; and it seemed to me as often as she paused, awaiting an opening in the sometimes impenetrable crowd, her eye acquired the abstracted look, and her statue-like form the air of immobility which belongs rather to a state of trance than to that of active life. Her eldest sister was married some years ago to Prince **Nicholas Esterhazy**; she lived not very happily, it is said, for about two years, and then died after a short illness. And now another is added to the series of blighted hopes with which the haughty, selfish and worthless house of Jersey has been visited.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have at length been taunted and twitted into opening, or affecting to open, the great metropolitan cathedral for the use of the public in general on Sunday evenings. But, to the disgrace of the Church be it said, the affair has been hitherto perverted from its legitimate purpose by preference tickets having been issued to the wealthier classes of the curious in search of novel excitement; while the poor for whom the Gospel was preached have been forced to stand without and knock without gaining admission. It is all very well for Mr. **Spurgeon** to divide his spiritual clients into classes, according to their ability to pay for better or less agreeable seats: for his place of worship can only be maintained at a very large cost, and it is evident the people do not grudge paying for that which they could not have the means of hearing otherwise. But that cathedrals and parish churches, in a country where there is an establishment, should be jobbed and penfolded in the manner St. Paul's is now, is a piece of inconceivable folly and injustice. By the way, I am reminded of an anecdote I lately heard, on good authority, of the eloquent Baptist preacher: Another pulpit star, though of lesser magnitude, wished to relume his light from that of the Surrey Gardens Hall. Mr. **Spurgeon**, from the window of his study, saw his brother preacher approaching his house. For some reason, unexplained to me, he did not entirely believe in the professions of respect he had been in the habit of receiving from the gentleman in question, and he made up his mind to decline the interview. On the hall door being opened, the servant was desired by the visitor to "tell Mr. **Spurgeon** that a servant of the Lord desires to speak with him." The reply she was desired to communicate was, "Tell the servant of the Lord I am just now busy with his Master, and cannot be disturbed."

This week has brought to town great numbers of agricultural folk to be present at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, held as usual at Bate-street Bazaar. There was nothing very new or remarkable in the specimens of either short-horns or other breeds of the bovine species. The show was an average one, no more; the principal topic of remark and criticism being the undeserved award of the first prize in two of the classes of steers to Prince **Albert**. It does seem inconceivable how any one in his position should think of taking advantage of the inveterate flunkeyism which taints all ranks more or less in this country, to grasp at £25 prizes, which in all common sense and common justice ought to be freely and fairly distributed among real cattle breeders. It is not the first time that similar complaints have been loudly heard. The judges are all men of estimation and character, and some of them men of rank. Of course they all declare that they were not told the names of the owners before they decided. But the awkward part of the business is that the steers of His Royal Highness stand every year in the same stalls, and the Committee find it impossible to persuade people that they have a magical power of forgetfulness.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Return of the Emperor to Paris—Shooting at Compeigne—The Montalembert Affair—Lamartine again—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858.

The tri-color once more floats over the Palace of the Tuileries, and "the town" is now supposed to be in town. The Court arrived from Compèigne on Sunday, and made an entry which was not exactly triumphant, and yet not without a certain degree of pomp. The hour of arrival at Paris was announced in the journals, and the route of entry was crowded with the curious, and with the new set of strangers which each week invariably brings to the city. The *fêtes* of Compèigne were not favored this year on the score of weather, but they seem, nevertheless, to have been brilliant and satisfactory. With an exception in favor of the English, the guests were almost exclusively French. The shooting seems to have been good, for we are told that one day the company bagged 1,100 pieces, of which the Emperor shot the almost incredible number of 179, as follows: 54 pheasants, 60 rabbits, 28 hares, 26 partridges, 8 woodcocks, and 3 fawns! These figures will appear less incredible, however, when it is recollected that the game of the Imperial parks is raised almost by hand, that it never hears the sound of a gun until the arrival of the Emperor in the Fall, and that his Majesty is aided by several domestics who load his guns as fast as they are discharged, and drive up the game for him. Nevertheless, his Majesty is a first-rate shot.

The first object of the Emperor, after arriving at the Tuileries, was to visit the modifications of the garden, executed since he last resided there. It is said that these modifications do not meet his approval; but, on the other hand, the public find them not only in good taste, but less detrimental to their comfort than had been anticipated. The amount of ground withdrawn from the public promenade is not much, and with this the most possible show is made. The project of restoring the Palace itself is not abandoned, and will perhaps be commenced in the Spring. It is intended to give to it a style of architecture in conformity to that of the new Louvre at the other extremity of the Place Carrousel.

It will be recollected that last Spring the Legislature voted an appropriation of 180 millions of francs—36 millions of dollars—for the embellishment of the city of Paris, of which the state was taxed for fifty millions, and the municipality for the balance. Ten years was fixed as the limit in which this appropriation was to be consumed; but this limit is only nominal, and will probably be changed by subsequent legislation, for the money will be exhausted before that time at the rate at which new works are now being organized. In effect, the work of demolition and reconstruction goes on with the greatest activity. The people of Paris are becoming nomadic by force of law. Some families have been expropriated as many as four times in the course of two years. At the present moment the largest proportion of work is laid out in the west end, a part of which consists in the work about the Triumphal Arch and the eight Boulevards which are to radiate from it. A new street just ordered, the Rue de Rouen, will destroy more new and valuable houses, and cost more money in proportion for damages, than any road yet opened, since its whole course is laid through the new and fashionable quarter of the Chaussée d'Antin. It begins at the terminus of the Rouen railway and runs angularly towards the Bourse, stopping for the present at the Boulevard des Capucines. At this latter point it has been for some time a question of building a new grand opera. The ground on which stood the ancient Hotel d'Osmond, now entirely vacant, has in fact been held in reserve by its proprietors for that object. But a semi-official paper denies that this ground will be selected by the Government. According to this journal the Rue Basse de Rempart, which forms the north side of the Boulevard, is to be suppressed, and if the opera is to be built in this neighborhood at all, it will be located further toward the Madeleine. A report got into circulation last week that at the point of junction of the new Rue de Rouen with the Boulevard, which joins in such a way as to leave a square at the corner of the Chaussée d'Antin, a public promenade of a new kind was to be constructed. The whole square was to be covered with glass, it was to contain fountains and flower-beds, seats for loungers, and around the two sides, not open to streets, elegant stores, restaurants, reading rooms and places of amusement. This project, however, will hardly be realized, at least in this spot, owing to the great value of the ground and the free circulation already afforded by the Boulevards.

Another improvement which will strike strangers on arriving from London and the north, will be the new dépôt of the Northern Railway, to be commenced early in the Spring. This building is to cover the whole ground from the Faubourg St. Denis to the hospital Lariboisière, and is to have a monumental front of twelve hundred feet, divided into seven buildings. It will be three times larger than any railway station on the Continent, and constructed with a view to architectural effect as well as convenience. The Government will clear away the fine new buildings erected in front, and open up a new square with wide streets for outlets.

Thus houses, squares, whole streets, are displaced and moved about like men on a chess board, and, what is more remarkable, in all the new quarters these houses are six and seven stories high and built of solid stone, with sculptured fronts and gilded interiors. The municipal journal before referred to, states the astounding fact that since the improvements of Paris have commenced, the daily bill of mortality has been reduced from 75 to 40! This result is so extraordinary and so encouraging that the authorities can well afford to "go before the people" with the issue of improvements or no improvements. The fact is, the superior civilization of the Japanese and Chinese, as exhibited in the sanitary construction of their cities, has set the governors of European cities to thinking. It is downright barbarism to build such a city as Paris was ten years ago, where light and healthy air were alone the boon of the smallest number. Ten years more, however, will give such an impetus in the proper direction that there will be no fear for the future of Paris.

With the entry of the Court at the Tuileries will commence the gay season. The usual series of balls will take place at the Palace, commencing at New-Year's. **Strauss** again wields the baton for the Winter at the Grand Opera, and announces the first masked ball for Saturday, the 18th of December. He is to play through his album of new pieces, however, at a grand charity ball at the Grand Opera on Saturday evening next, the 11th, at which the Emperor and Empress will perhaps be present. The situation of the wealthier classes is considered better than it was last Winter, and on this account the season will no doubt be a gay one. The American colony has lost some of its older saloons, but new ones will be thrown open this Winter to compensate for their loss, so that in this portion of the fashionable population of Paris the equilibrium will be maintained. There will be a large increase, however, on the side of the Russians.

The Montalembert affair continues to attract the attention of the public. No two Frenchmen meet without coming to hard words on this exciting topic. It is generally conceded that the Government made a mistake in a point of law in pardoning him before the decision had become definitive. In France, as in the United States, a certain number of days are allowed after the decision in an inferior Court for an appeal to a higher one. This delay had not expired when the Emperor pardoned **M. de Montalembert**, whereupon the latter immediately wrote a letter to the *Moniteur*, refusing the pardon and denying the right of the Executive to pardon him till the judicial decision was definitive, and this he contended it could not be till he had carried his case to the last and highest Court. **M. de Montalembert** is evidently right in the point of law, and it is believed that now he will be permitted to carry his case to the Superior Court, and then if he is again condemned, or, in other words, if the decision of the lower Court is confirmed, the Government will allow the judgment to be executed.

The Count has, however, somewhat damaged his cause by a letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, in which it is clear he sets himself up as a martyr and as a greater than the power which punishes him. This will do to think, but not to think aloud. **M. de Montalembert** had heard that the Archbishop, in the interest of the Church, had taken steps with the Empress for his pardon, and he wrote to the Archbishop to engage him not to compromise his (**Montalembert's**) dignity by such a course. In this letter he declares that he wishes the decision of his judges to take its course, and that he would regard "as an insult the least favor emanating from the Imperial power." It is only a matter of surprise that this letter was admitted into the Paris journals. It is said that all legal means were exhausted to prevent the appeal to the higher Court, but that it was at last granted. If this be true, we may expect another contest, and perhaps some new incidents of an exciting character, for the Count is a man not easily "headed," and he, as well as his friends, are thoroughly aroused. The public, too, take a deeper interest in this struggle than in any political event which has occurred within the last few years.

The copy of the London *Times* which contained the trial of **M. de Montalembert**, was so rigorously excluded the passage of the frontier, that at Valenciennes copies were taken from the persons of passengers coming from Brussels to Paris. An American friend, however, who had a copy on this route, had the sagacity when he left his seat in the cars to show his passport, to slip the *Times* under the seat, and as the passengers do not change cars in crossing the frontier, it was perfectly safe. This copy of the *Times* has been so much sought after in Paris that the owner of it has been actually obliged to inscribe the names of applicants. From this circumstance you can very well judge the extent of the repressive power which is still exercised by the police of Paris. The details of a trial which took place in one of their own courts can only be known by such a roundabout and tedious process as that detailed above. We shall be curious to see whether the New-York papers are admitted with such details as they may happen to publish.

The *Presse* continues its harangues on Nicaragua, and **M. Mery** has even written some very *spirituel* French-Latin poetry on **Maillaud** and his project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific waters. But the *Presse* now announces to the French world that the United States has come to an agreement with France and England in regard to the neutrality of the Isthmus, and that there is no longer any obstruction to the execution of the Belly Canal. There is great rejoicing at Frascati's!

M. de Lamartine has this week published a long letter to the public, which he heads, "A Frank Explanation." In this document he gives an exposition of his affairs; a refutation of the calumnies of his enemies; a puff for new subscribers to his monthly journal; and terminates by a call for money to the Lamartine subscription, in which he cries to the people of France, "I helped you in your hour of peril, now help me!"

Captain **Renaud**, of the *Maurice*, who saved the passengers of the *Austria*, has been decorated by the Emperor with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and his officers complimented with medals of honor.

M. **Harrwitz**, the distinguished chess-player, desirous of healing his damaged reputation, is going to try **Paul Morphy**'s great feat of playing against eight boards at once blindfolded. The game is to be played the 18th of this month at the Café de la Regence, against whoever may be pitted against him. It is now hoped that M. **Anderssen** may arrive in Paris by that time.

MALAKOFF.

A Problem for Sanitarians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1840, the ratio of deaths to the population in this City, was 1 to 39; in 1845, 1 to 37; in 1850, 1 to 33; and now it is found to be about 1 to 27. Astounding sacrifice of precious life! Will the friends of sanitary improvement, who meet at the Cooper Institute, explain the causes, and tell us the remedies? Q

NEW BOOKS.

FRANCATELLI'S COOKERY. Philadelphia: Peterson & Bro.

There is nothing more puzzling in the economy of human affairs than the distribution by Providence of the natural gifts, by which one people shall excel another in some particular art. Why should Italy alone be endowed with the genius for vocalization? why should Germany excel all other nations in the art of musical instrumentation? why should England overtop the world in poetry and seamanship? and why should France alone be blessed with a genius for cooking? As man is a cooking animal, the necessities of Frenchmen are no greater than those of other men, and as there is but one edible product upon her soil which may not be found in as great perfection in many other countries, it is not easy to discover why the art of eating should, in France, have been elevated into the region of Science, while in all other countries it is debased among the ignoble arts. But the fact is indisputable. France has produced a score or two of illustrious cooks—men whose names are as familiar as those of the great heroes of history, or the poets and philosophers whose productions have encircled the ages in which they lived with a halo of glory. England can boast of her Shakespeares, her Bacons, her Newtons, her Marlboroughs, Nelsons, and Wellingtons, but she has never produced a cook whose deeds and maxims have been gratefully remembered by mankind. Yet one little province in France produced the immortal *Trois Frères*, whose fraternity, by the way, was not of blood, but of genius and country only. Of our own blessed country we will not pretend to speak, in this connection. We have our Franklins, our Washingtons and our Jeffersons; but we are content to import our culinary artists, in their crudest and rawest possible state, from Skibbereen and other delightful places in the Emerald Isle, where, having nothing to cook, we conclude with admirable logic that they must be prolific of good cooks. But, if we are in a condition of culinary darkness in this country, which would have been considered a shade deeper than the gloom of Egypt about the time of the flesh-pots, it is not for the want of an abundance of good works upon the subject of dressing food for the table. A collection of the cookery books published during the past thirty-five years, commencing with the elaborate treatise of **Ude**, who, we may be pardoned for remarking parenthetically, was not the highest order of genius, would form a very respectable library, so far as mere numbers go. We saw but a few days since a surprisingly large collection of works on this subject, on a bookseller's shelves, which consisted only of books published during the past ten years, and among them were the imposing tomes of the great **Soyer** who has now gone where there will be no more cooking. How he will bestow himself where there are no saucepans nor braisers it is difficult to conceive. But there are compensations, no doubt, for the disembodied spirits of cooks, as for the rest of us, in the next world. Since the "Gastronomic Regenerator" of this good genius of the kitchen appeared, no important work on the science of cookery has been given to the world; but a Philadelphia publishing firm, T. B. **Peterson** & Bro., have just conferred upon the dinner-givers and diners-out of the United States, the boon of a handsome edition of **Francatelli**'s great work, *The Modern Cook*, whose author, **Charles Elme Francatelli**, was a pupil of the great **Careme**. **Francatelli** has an Italian sound, and he boasts that, "though bearing a foreign name, he is happy in being an Englishman." But he is a Frenchman in art, in spite of his Italian name and his Anglican boast. He had the good fortune of being *chef* to the Earl of **Chesterfield**, and "*Maitre de Hotel* to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," and he dedicates his book to his high-born patron, Lord **Errol**, the premier Earl of Scotland. Of course a book on cookery by such an artist is not intended for the lower, or even for the middling classes, and we have not seen a more significant indication of our growth in luxury and wealth than an American edition of this work. At the commencement of the work we have a formidable catalogue of no less than ninety-two "special sauces," every one of which is an absolute necessity in a well-ordered kitchen; then follows a small list of 22 *purées* for garnishing, after which comes a catalogue of gravies, 21 only in number. The *ragouts* are but 25; the soups and broths are in proportion to the sauces and gravies, they number but 163. We cannot undertake to give anything like an analysis of the volume, or even to criticise any of its receipts, for a very excellent reason—we are utterly ignorant of the subject, and could not tell whether Mr. **Francatelli**'s directions for compounding a "timbale of maccaroni," or a "purée à la Celestine," be right or wrong. As a work of useful information, though it may not be of any special value to American housekeepers, it will be found very serviceable to the class of diners-out, who, by examining its pages, will be able to form some idea of the nature of the dishes which they sometimes eat at great ceremonial dinners, which is a kind of knowledge they could never gain from eating the dishes themselves.

CHARITY GREEN; Or, Varieties of Love. By Theodore Hartmann. New-York: John W. Morton.

A novelist who desires the attention of his readers, or who hopes to find readers whether attentive or otherwise, should not commence his story with a morality, nor confess in his preface that his characters are actual personages, and his incidents taken from real life. People who read novels have a perverse disposition against reading sermons, or listening to any incidents of real life. What they want is not facts—which are so vehemently demanded by persons of the Gradgrind species—but fiction. For a novelist to inform his readers that his story is all true, is just as impolitic as it would be in a historian to announce that his history was all a fable. All that is required in a novel is that it be true to nature, or at least true to the kind of nature which the author attempts to delineate. The author of *Charity Green* exposes his purpose first in the dedication of his book to **Charles Kingsley** and **Florence Nightingale**, then in his preface, and again in the first page of his story. It is to bring men to a more christianlike observance of Christmas that the story of *Charity Green*, making a volume of 601 pages, has been written. The object is every way laudable, and if the author, like **Dickens** in his *Christmas Carol*, had left it to the ingenuity of the reader to discover it, or feel it, he would doubtless have been more successful. When a reader knows that he is going to be entrapped into the perusal of a sermon, by having a pretended novel placed in his hands, he will hardly consent to be made a tool of, to his own damage. When a man is invited to a ball, he naturally resents it as an affront if he discovers he has been entrapped into a prayer-meeting, let him be ever so religiously disposed. We must do the author of *Charity Green* the simple justice to state, however, that his story is not very "preachy," but, on the contrary, notwithstanding its obvious purpose, very rollicking, discursive, and extremely coarse, with a good many dull poems, and an inordinate quantity of negro minstrelsy, besides a three-act tragedy smuggled into the middle of the volume. The story flies about from one part of the world to another in a most surprising manner. It opens at the Christmas dinner of the "Honorable and Reverend Alphonso Bushwig, Rector of Richmanstown and perpetual curate of Sloppery," and so continues for 118 pages, in England, when we are suddenly transported to Long Island; from Long Island we are taken to Feather River in California, then to San Francisco, back again to England, then to Illinois, next to Charleston, South Carolina, and after crossing the Atlantic two or three times more, we are taken into a Broadway "champagne cellar," then up the Hudson, and finally dismissed in England. The story is rather incoherent, the characters are coarsely rather than vigorously drawn, and the descriptions a little too violent to be characteristic. Novels with a pious purpose are too apt to be so refine in language and so pure in sentiment as to be exceedingly dull. But this is not a fault with the book before us, which is coarser than most romances of the "yellow-covered" school, and as full of bustle and rapid movement as one of Harrison Ainsworth's robber stories.

THORNDALE; Or, THE CONFLICT OF OPINIONS. By William Smith. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Our publishers would render a very great service to the cause of literature, and entitle themselves to the gratitude of all intelligent readers, if in republishing a new foreign work they would add to the title page the time and place of its first publication. In this handsome volume, for example, there is nothing except the absence of the notification of copyright to indicate that it is not an American work. The reader will soon discover that it must have been the production of an Englishman, but even when he has made that discovery he will still have a natural desire to know when and where it first appeared. *Thorndale* has created some excitement in London, and been favorably noticed by most of the British critical journals; but very little is known about it, we presume, among American readers. Of course it is the work of **William Smith**, whose name is on the title page; but he chooses to invent a very clumsy story by which he becomes himself the editor of his friend, **Charles Thorndale**'s literary remains, to which are added, "The Confession of Faith of an Eclectic and Utopian Philosopher, A. D., 1850." But the confession of the Utopian is nothing more than a continuation of the speculations on the mystery of human existence by **Thorndale**. **Charles Thorndale** is a very common character, a well-educated, well-to-do, philosophical consumptive, who having nothing in the world to do, but to live until he dies, gives himself up to thinking; and as the next step to thinking is writing, he writes what he thinks, in a large common-place book, but has neither courage nor energy enough to attempt to publish what he writes. Feeling that his disease is incurable he leaves England, hires a villa on Mount Porsilipo, and goes to see Naples and die. He takes with him his common-place book which he continued to write in up to the last, interspersing his moralities and philosophical reflections with little personal histories and sketches of character. He dies, and his friend, **William Smith**, rambling about the vicinity of Naples, by mere chance walks into the deserted villa which **Thorndale** had inhabited, and discovers a box containing the manuscript, which makes up the bulk of the volume. There is not much invention or ingenuity in this introduction, nor anything in it to add importance or interest to what follows, which will be found to possess infinitely more merit than the reader will be prepared for. As the book does not require continuous reading, and the longest essay or story in it may be disposed of at a sitting, it is excellently well adapted to the family circle, for the centre-table, the library, or even a railroad car. But it is not a book for the thoughtless or uncultivated. A considerable amount of preparation by independent thinking will be required in the reader fully to appreciate and enjoy it

A MEMORIAL OF THE FUTTEHGURH MISSION, AND HER MARTYRED MISSIONARIES: WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE MUTINIES IN INDIA. By the Rev. J. Johnston Walsh. Philadelphia: Joseph M. Wilson.

The author of this volume was the sole surviving member of the Futtehgurh Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, all the other members of the mission, with their children, having been put to death in Cawnpore by the demoniacal **Nena Sahib**, on the 13th of June, 1857. Mr. **Walsh** being absent from the mission at the time of the revolt, was spared to publish this memorial of his martyred fellow laborers. They were eight in number, and all of them Americans, the youngest of them, the Rev. **Robert McMullin**, having been in India but three months at the time of his death. Futtehgurh is not a distinct mission, but a station of Furrukhabad mission, including Agra, Mynpoorie, Futtehgurh, Futtehpore, Banda and Allahabad. Futtehgurh is on the west bank of the Ganges, and about seven hundred miles from Calcutta. Peculiar interest is attached to this station in the religious world, from the circumstance of its being the birthplace of the Rajah **Duleep Signh**, the first convert to Christianity from among the native princes of India. On the outbreak of the Sepoy revolt the missionaries there suffered greatly from the lack of protection, from the bigoted hatred of the natives, there being no European troops stationed there, and but one native regiment. On the 4th of June, 1857, they all embarked in a boat on the Ganges, with their families, hoping to find a place of safety at Cawnpore; but they were arrested by the emissaries of the merciless **Nena Sahib**, taken to Cawnpore and shot on the parade-ground. The martyrs were the Rev. **John Edgar Freeman** and wife, the Rev. **David Elliott Campbell** and wife, the Rev. **Albert Osborne Johnson** and wife, the Rev. **Robt. McMullin** and wife, and two children of the **Campbells**. Biographies and portraits of the martyred missionaries are given, and a dispassionate view of the causes which led to the great revolt. The memorial is written in a very clear and unambitious style, without any attempt to exaggerate the horrors of the events which are narrated, or to unduly exalt the characters of the sufferers. Like most of the Americans who have visited India and remained long enough to become acquainted with the people, Mr. **Walsh** entertains a favorable opinion of the influence of the East India Company, and gives its officers the credit of having greatly improved the condition of the country. Mr. **Walsh** has now returned to India to resume his missionary labors, leaving his six children behind him, and never expecting to come back to his native country.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF AMERICAN PRACTITIONERS. By Horace Green, M.D., LL.D. New-York: Wiley & Halsted.

Dr. **Green** has a valuable habit, for which a great many physicians will thank him. His rooms have been visited by thousands of medical men, from all parts of the Union, principally drawn by a curiosity to observe his method of treating certain diseases, for the cure of which his success, professional jealousy of him, abuse and praise, have conspired to make him famous. Freely communicating his own theories and observations, he has with equal freedom called upon his visitors for such prescriptions as were favorite with them for combating diseases with which they were especially familiar. In time he had collected a very large number of formulæ, for every one of which some distinguished body had a particular affection. Many of these he had tried in his own practice—many more of them his friends and students had tried at his suggestion. Rejecting all that failed to sustain the good name given them, the rest he has arranged in chapters, and published in the pages of the *American Medical Monthly* of this city. These have been extensively copied at home and abroad, and the solicitation of those who wished them compacted into more handy form, induces him to issue them revised and enlarged in the book named at the head of this notice. The prescriptions are placed under natural heads, beginning with "Narcotics and Sedatives," and ending with "Derivatives." The therapeutic effects of the simples of which they are compounded, are described under each, and the modifications of those effects which compounding them causes. A copious index brings the whole within ready reference. The book brings a valuable contribution to the stock of practical medical knowledge, and will be no less grateful to the old practitioner, puzzled over a complicated case, than to the young and ardent beginner who pauses, utterly at a loss which of the ten thousand combinations of the Pharmacopeias he shall choose to quell a symptom and remove its cause. Choosing the right medicine is as much of a job for young doctors as selecting a house out of the ten thousand that are offered for rent about the first of February. The house-hunter owes a thousand thanks to the experienced citizen who takes a walk with him, and explains why this is a disreputable locality, that a suspicious one, and the other desirable. Dr. **Green** performs a like good office for the Æsculapian novice. His book is a modest College of Physicians, giving the buyer a thoughtful "consultation" for emergencies.

COUNTRY SCHOOL-HOUSES. Containing Plans, Elevations, Specifications, &c., &c., and a Treatise on School-house Architecture. By James Johonnot. New-York: Ivison & Phinney.

Probably there are no more striking evidences of the great advance which the art of architecture has made in this country during the past twenty years, than the internal and external appearance of our school-houses, both in town and country, exhibit. The author of the work before us thinks that our general improvement in architecture has been least manifested in our school-houses. However that may be, it is very certain that there has been a most decided improvement, and that the present rising generation will be most essentially benefited by it. Many of Mr. **Johonnot**'s designs are extremely good, simple in style and economical in space as well as in cost. The directions for heating, ventilating and lighting are also judicious, as are the lesser plans for desks, chairs and forms. The only attempt at architectural design externally, of an ambitious nature, forms the frontispiece of the book, and we cannot accord to it the praise which belongs to the other parts. It does not possess any points of merit; while the placing of two large flanking towers of equal height to a small portico, is in violation of every rule of architectural taste, and very offensive to the eye. A school-house, of all other buildings, should be wholly free from incongruities and unmeaning appendages.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. Vol. IV. Appleton & Co., New-York.

The fourth volume of this popular work commences with a biographical sketch of the eccentric **Orestes Brownson**, who announced in the last number of his *Review* that he had written one article for the *Cyclopædia*, but that he should not write another, as he regarded the work as unsound and unsatisfactory in its treatment of Catholic subjects. But this announcement will probably do the *Cyclopædia* much more good than harm. The biography of Mr. **Brownson** is the best that we have seen, but it might have been better, if it had been written with a little less reserve. The letter B is exhausted in this volume, and the alphabet continued to *Chartres*. President **Buchanan** is favored with fourteen columns of biography, very candidly and fairly written, considering that he is a cotemporary President, and that the editors are his political opponents. We imagine that Mr. **Buchanan** will never again fill so large a space in the pages of a cyclopædia. This volume probably has more geography in it than any other of the series will have, as it includes the whole family of Capes.

PALESTINE, PAST AND PRESENT: WITH BIBLICAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES. By the Rev. Henry S. Osborn. Philadelphia: James Challon & Son.

The author of this large and elegantly printed volume is Professor of Natural Science in the Roanoke College, Salem, Va., but he does not understand the natural science of book-making. Opening a volume entitled *Palestine, Past and Present*, we are treated to the common-place incidents of a voyage from New-York to Liverpool, and then without a break in the narrative we are taken over England and the continent, and suddenly find ourselves taking a view of Beirut, of which a wretchedly bad chromo-tinted lithographic picture is given. We are then taken through Palestine by the usual route, and reembark at Joppa for Malta, and so back home. Prof. **Osborn** mingles up with his accounts of Palestine a good deal of personal gossip, which is not at all unpleasant, but it seems somewhat *de trop* in a book of so serious an import. The volume is very beautifully printed on fine paper, with a most liberal margin, and illustrated with a great number of wood engravings; but it is defaced with six wretchedly-colored lithographs, that do not serve to illustrate anything.

POPE OR PRESIDENT? Starling Disclosures of Romanism as Revealed by its own Writers: Facts for Americans. New-York: R. L. Delisser. 1859.

The title page of this volume so clearly indicates its character, that we might spare ourselves the trouble of adding anything by way of explaining its design. The author, whom we should suppose to be a lady, has undertaken her task of writing down the Pope, under the serious conviction that "it becomes very important that some one should dare assume the responsibility of revealing the astounding mysteries of the Vatican." A copious appendix is added to the volume, in which all the recent events that have occurred to bring the "Vatican" into greater discredit with the Protestant world, and among them, of course, our old, or rather young acquaintance, the Mortara child, has a conspicuous place.

SHELLS FROM THE SEA-SHORE OF LIFE. Gathered by Pearly Shelly. Illustrated by Lenley. New-York: W. R. C. Clark & Co.

Here, in a little volume of 162 pages, there are no less than fifty-six chapters, each devoted to a separate subject, and most of them illustrated with a spirited wood cut. All sorts of things and people are satirically sketched under the common name of shells, but there is no attempt whatever made at conchological impersonation, and the reason of the adoption of such a name for such a work is not very apparent. The sketches evince considerable ability in the author, but they are altogether too brief and slight to possess any special value.

THE POOR GIRL AND TRUE WOMAN; Or Elements of Woman's Success: Drawn from the Life of Mary Lyon and Others. By William M. Thayer. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

This is not a work of fiction, but the history of a true woman, whose life was devoted to the cause of making others happy; and it is in such narratives as these, which illustrate the possibilities of human character in the tendency to do good, that the most valuable lessons of life may be learned. There are no false lights in such histories as this to mislead youthful enthusiasm, and give the mind an unhealthy longing for unattainable excellencies, or saintly demeanor.

TRYING TO BE USEFUL.
HOWARD AND HIS TEACHERS. By Mrs. Madeline Leslie. Boston: Shepard, Clark & Brown.

These are two neatly printed volumes of religious stories, designed for the benefit of young children, and well calculated, we have no doubt, to give a serious tone to the minds of the young people who read them; but whether it be a kind of reading that is best adapted to the needs of the young mind, to impart to it that healthy vigor which will enable it to resist evil influences in the more advanced stages of life, we think admits of considerable doubt.

THE DAILY COUNSELOR. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. Hartford, 1859.

The design of Mrs. **Sigourney** in this volume is not one from which a genuine poetical inspiration could be anticipated. It was to write a poem for every day of the year on some text of scripture, of which the poem is but little more than an extended paraphrase.

THE EVENING OF LIFE; Or, Light and Comfort Amidst the Shadows of Declining Years. By Jeremiah Chaplin, D.D. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

This is a very excellent little volume, composed chiefly of admirable selections from the didactic and religious writers of England of the last century, with a few selections from cotemporary American authors.

THE PIONEER BISHOP; or the Life and Times of Francis Asbury. By W. P. Strickland. With the Introduction by Nathan Bangs, D.D. New-York, Carlton & Porter.

This is not simply a life of the good Bishop **Asbury**, but a history of the rise and spread of Methodism in the United States.

THE MINISTRY OF LIFE. By Maria Louisa Charlesworth. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Another religious novel from an English Rectory, illustrative of English life; and, though a story, only a prolonged sermon.

British Periodicals.—**Leonard Scott** & Co. make, in our columns, their announcement for the new year. They continue to reprint the leading

British Reviews and Magazines at the same low prices at which they have afforded them from the commencement. For *ten dollars* the four great Reviews—the *Edinburgh, Quarterly, Westminster* and *North British* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, can be procured for a year. When the quality of these publications, and the fact that their contents embrace discussions from the ablest pens, of the most pressing topics of the day, are considered, this will certainly be considered a very moderate price. Messrs. SCOTT & Co. have an arrangement with the British Publishers, by which they procure early sheets of all these works.

Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, continue their admirable series of the *British Poets*,—their last issues embracing the *Poems* of JAMES MONTGOMERY and four new volumes of *British Ballads*. We are not surprised to hear of the success which has attended this splendid enterprise. The collection is by far the most complete ever made;—it is edited with marked literary ability and taste, and printed in a style of great elegance and in a form admirably adapted to library uses. It is a most excellent work, and we are glad to know that it is appreciated by the public at large.

The *Eclectic Magazine* begins its fifty-sixth volume with the new number for January. The care and taste with which its selections are made, its neat typography and its engravings, have made this a favorite among the periodicals of the day. It is published by W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-street, at $5 a year.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for November. American Edition. New-York: L. SCOTT & CO.

The *North British Review* was suspended for nearly a year, but since its reappearance it has given evidence of as much life and vigor as any of its cotemporary Quarterlies. The November number contains two articles in which special reference is made to this country, one on "Decimal Coinage," and the other on the "Decay of Modern Satire." In this last article the Reviewer says:

"All at once, we have a batch of small satirists—Mr. Bailey at their head—in England, and one really powerful satirist in America, namely, Mr. J. R. Lowell, whose "Biglow Papers" we most gladly welcome, as being, not only the best volume of satires since the Anti-Jacobin, but as also the first work of real and efficient poetical genius which has reached us from the United States. We have been under the necessity of telling some unpleasant truths about American literature, from time to time; and it is with hearty pleasure that we are now able to own that the Britishers have been for the present, utterly, and apparently hopelessly beaten, by a Yankee, in one important department of Poetry. In the United States social and political evils have a breadth and tangibility which are not at present to be found in the condition of any other civilized country. The 'peculiar domestic institution,' the fillibustering tendencies of the nation, the tyranny of a vulgar 'public opinion,' and the charlantanism, which is the price of political power, are butts for the shafts of the satirist, which European poets may well envy Mr. LOWELL.

A hundred years hence, Mr. LOWELL's Yankee satires will be perfectly intelligible to every one, whereas, most of the subjects offered by European politics are such as would require an explanatory commentary twenty years hence, just as is the case at present with the satires of BYRON and MOORE. The only subject in the social state of England at all rivaling in satiric capabilities any one of half-a-dozen subjects seized by the author of the 'Biglow Papers' is the strange and portentous despotism which threatens, as usual, to arise from the very heart of freedom—a despotism against which songs and assassins would be equally powerless, namely: that of the newspaper Press, which combines the two most fatal elements of tyranny, popularity, and an enmity to all individual excellence.

Satire at once so genial and good-humored, and yet so fatal as that of 'Ezekiel Biglow,' is, indeed, a relief after the weary platitudes which have recently appeared, under the name of satire, in England. Out of a volume, as full as it can hold, of good stuff, we shall take, almost at random, a few specimens for the edification of that large proportion of our readers to whom this very remarkable work is probably unknown.

There is no portion of 'Hudibras' itself which is, space for space, so abundant in fun and hard hits as the 'Remarks of Increase D. O'Phace, Esquire, at an extrumpery caucus in State-street.'"

The Pacific Railroad—Its Effects upon Commerce, Christianity and Civilization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a communication bearing the above caption, published in the TIMES of the 11th inst., the writer employs the following language:

"Another effect would be to supplant the British railway project from the railways of Canada West to Vancouver's Island. * * Our route would supersede the British proposed road, and bring the trade of British America to our own railway."

May I be permitted to present a few suggestions in response to the writer, who proposes to supersede, or run an opposition to, the power and wealth of Great Britain—for that practically is his proposition,—as two hundred Royal Engineers are at this very hour engaged in the survey of the British Pacific Railroad route from the neighborhood of Vancouver's Island eastward.

England is acting, while American politicians are talking about a railroad. She will no more surrender her plan for the development of her vast Saskatchewan country and her Frazer River gold mines by railway, than she would give up her idea of a monopoly of the Atlantic mail service by steam.

The wise policy of our Government has been to leave as much of our progress as is possible to private enterprise. But the example is here found of what may be expected in the matter of a railroad. American energy won the prize of speed in the mail carriage of the ocean, but when its foreign rival was aided by the powerful machinery and patronage of the English Home Government. American enterprise was driven from the field. How, then, holding in view the great practical interests of the present epoch, will England, that has paid so much to discover Northwest Passages, so much to gain the Indies, so much to guard them, so much to hold her precarious footing on the American Isthmus,—how can it be supposed that she will fail to provide so that this Canada and Vancouver's Island railroad shall break down all competition?

In fact the very strongest argument possible to use *against* the extension of the American road along the northern border is the fact that it must run in opposition to a well-finished, furnished and equipped first-class English railway, supported by an unscrupulous and scheming Home Government.

If our own Government even could afford to guarantee such a disastrous procedure as this, are there no other routes as well entitled to notice? Most certainly there are. A railroad line on the El Paso—the far Southern overland mail route—is reported by the various corps of engineers who have passed over it eminently practicable. A railroad line from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City, there to fork with a branch to Puget Sound, and one to California, is reported equally so by the late surveys of eminent builders and engineers.

If Democratic Southern views of policy prevail, the first of these roads is absolutely required for military purposes of defence and aggression along the Mexican border.

Again, if common-sense views prevail, the Salt Lake Railroad must be speedily attempted. Government is now paying $5,000,000 per annum for transportation of military supplies to Salt Lake City, and it is estimated that this enormous outlay must be kept up for several years of the future—a trade of itself, at the present rates of transportation, sufficient, with the overland travel, to support a railroad. This takes place, too, upon the route of overland emigration selected first by the old fur traders, and afterwards followed by the California Utah, Oregon and Washington nomadic population.

Every one hundred miles of railroad built on this route will serve and hasten overland emigration by shortening the long distance to be traveled with teams. The overland emigrant can start from the western border of Iowa or Missouri early in April, but starting from Minnesota he must wait a month later.

Again, there is the Albuquerque route, which has many strong friends, but which I have left out of this discussion, because, whatever its merits as a (so-called) central route, it is too far South to be deemed central, and does not permit of a suitable or favorable connection with Salt Lake City, and a branch from it near that point to Puget Sound and Oregon. No member of Congress, in the present stage of affairs in the Mormon country and under recent expenditures, can properly vote for any road, however it may be termed central, which does not touch or pass near Salt Lake City on its way to the Pacific.

But is it to be supposed that, with these great diverse interests to distract and claim their share of national aid, Congress will be disposed to indorse or support the construction of a road,—and only a Summer road at that,—along the northern border—one, that in order to compete with its parallel foreign rival must obtain more Governmental patronage than all the others? By no means; and conceding to the writer in the TIMES of the 11th, all that he claims as to the necessity of a Pacific railroad—an *American* Pacific railroad—we must feel constrained to differ from him as to the place of its location.

In the first place, an American railroad *viâ* the great bend of the Missouri, cannot *supersede a British road*. Secondly, it cannot be of so much service to the nation as if located elsewhere. The dominant party in Congress holds that the national project of a railroad to the Pacific can only be aided by Government as a means of military defence and as a post road. Now as a means of military defence, even if it were otherwise an expedient measure, why place it along a hostile border? Should it not rather be located in central American territory, unexposed to aggression and destruction, and keeping our communication open with the Western coast even during a foreign war? But what do we lose by not placing a Pacific railroad *viâ* the Great Bend of the Missouri? Why absolutely nothing. Government will readily aid a road from Chicago to the Great Bend of the Missouri, and under the Reciprocity Treaty we should there tap the proposed British Grand Pacific Road of all products that the laws of trade could compel to Central American territory and the vallies of the West. Commerce will seek its natural channel, and if the law of traffic directed that overland goods should find the Gulf of St. Lawrence, there would they go, American railroads to the contrary notwithstanding. At Lake Superior, again, we should once more tap British commerce. Nature and the mechanic arts would govern all these things, and the enterprise of America make its way in spite of Government restrictions. It is as unnecessary as impolitic to force the construction of a non-paying road upon Government or the public, to obtain that which will drop into our hands by the expenditure of foreign capital. It is my own opinion that within twenty years we shall own the Saskatchewan country, British railroad and all.

Let us then have the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to the great bend of the Missouri, aided by the general Government as a national military work, and the improvement of the navigation of the Upper Missouri; likewise, these works to go on in anticipation of the British continuation of a railroad to Frazer's River. Let us have a wagon road from the head of the Missouri to Puget Sound; and when the country requires it, the American railroad will follow without Government aid, and compete with its parallel British rival.

Let us, too, have our central railroad to Salt Lake, with its branches to Oregon and Puget Sound—a forked road with one main stem to one of the great central passes now being thoroughly explored by the gold diggers of Kansas and Nebraska, and by the overland wagon-road builders.

Let us have our Southwestern road along the border of Mexico. Chicago will receive the main benefit of the first project; Chicago and St. Louis of the second; St. Louis, Memphis and New-Orleans of the third.

But if we cannot have more than one road, then let it be the Salt Lake central road, with its two branches, settling the Mormon question without increasing the standing army, developing the whole country on equal terms, and doing for the States of the Pacific what no other single unforked road can do—giving them overland communication by rail at the lowest practicable cost. TRANSIT.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Question Settled—Views of the French Press.

From the Paris Presse, Dec. 7.

If we may trust the assurances we have received from a variety of sources, this important affair has made a decisive advance. Not only France and England approve themselves favorable to the execution of the Interoceanic Canal, but the Government of the United States itself, which in the first instance yielded to certain private influences and appeared adverse to the project, has become friendly to an enterprise by which it may be justly said, no nation will profit more largely than the American people. The universal and cosmopolitan character of the enterprise must silence the opposition formerly excited by rival interests; and the energetic condemnation recently uttered by Mr. BUCHANAN against the new attempts of WALKER will be the expression and the pledge of these new tendencies.

A hasty retrospective glance will enable us to appreciate the importance of the new policy pursued by Mr. BUCHANAN.

It will be remembered that on the 1st of May of the present year, a Convention was signed at Rivas by Messrs MORA and MARTINEZ, Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica and of Nicaragua, on the one part, and on the other by M. BELLY, as well for himself as for Messrs. P. MILLAUD & Co., for the opening of a canal, which through the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, should put the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in communication. Since that period, multiplied engagements have prevented M. MILLAUD from devoting his personal attention to the enterprise; but the Company exists and devotes itself with energy to the realization of its plans.

At the outset, certain American interests which had pursued the same end as the French Company, and which, from omitting to begin early enough, found their rights forfeited, sought to excite in the United States a sentiment of hostility against the new enterprise, by representing it as exclusively "French," and, in consequence, as a European grasp laid upon the American Continent. The jealousy of the United States upon this point is, as everybody knows, easily excited, and it momentarily caused a formidable clamor against the encroachments of Europe and of France. On the other hand, the projects of WALKER, that is to say, the occupation by force, and as an act of robbery, did not displease some daring spirits, and it was for a short time apprehended that the President, yielding to the pressure of a vicious public opinion, might show himself hostile to the enterprise.

This hostility, if it ever existed, was of short duration. The truth is, if France and England have a profound interest in the opening of the Isthmus, that interest is in no respect comparable to that of the United States, to which the canal will save between New-York and San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands and Japan, a distance of 9,000 or 10,800 miles. In view, therefore, of the activity of intercourse between the United States and the Pacific Ocean, it is not to be questioned that North America is, of all countries in the world, the one most interested in the opening of the interoceanic canal.

That this fact is now appreciated by the people and Government of the United States, is a circumstance of peculiar significance, one that for us who, at the start, were so alarmed at the first reception of the affair, fearing the rivalries and summary methods of annexation familiar to the North Americans, thought only of a durable alliance between France and England as the necessary counterpoise to the ill-will of the great republic of the North. To-day these apprehensions have no longer any foundation. Not only France and England show themselves friendly to an undertaking which formerly absorbed the meditations of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, but the United States themselves, renouncing their policy of selfish isolation, seem resolved to play, on a large scale, their part in an enterprise of universal interest, of which, in the nature of things, and by reason of their geographical situation, they must, in every point of view, be the first to gather the fruit.

If, as we hope, this accord of France, England, and the United States, be perfected, it will be safe to say that this great business has emerged from an earlier period of elaboration. Diplomacy and national jealousy have been disarmed in the presence of the plainly universal scope of the project. Its political phase is ended; it now enters its industrial and financial stages.

From the Savannah Republican of Dec. 22.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—OPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—The following paragraph is part of an article on the recent importation of Africans into this State, that appeared in the Georgia *Citizen* of last week, and is copied into the *Morning News* of yesterday—we presume with the approval of the editor of the latter journal:

"This is only the 'beginning of the end,' and we have not a word to say in condemnation of an act, that will practically nullify an unconstitutional law against the South and her institutions. On the contrary, we believe that the people of Georgia have the *inalienable* right to import laborers from Africa or anywhere else, and that all *true Southerners* will be willing to have them *smuggled* into the country, if the odious restrictions on the part of the Federal Government against *free trade* in this species of property are not removed."

Now, a remark or two upon the position assumed in the paragraph we have quoted, which we regard as nothing more or less than a deliberate counsel to revolution.

When the proper time shall have arrived, if ever it shall, to discuss this question on its merits, we shall be prepared to assert and maintain that all the interests of the people of Georgia, social and economical, are opposed to the revival of the trade in African slaves. But that day is yet far distant, and we scorn to insult a patriotic and law-abiding people by appealing to their interests for the settlement of a question that is already fully determined by the laws of their country. It is *Law* that declares that there shall be no trade in African slaves, and this is sufficient to settle the controversy in the mind of every good citizen. That law, or the spirit of it, was a part of the original compact of union to which the State of Georgia gave her consent as a party. The act itself was passed in conformity to that compact, and voted for by members of Congress from every Southern State in the Union. And yet we are told by the modern "Daniels that have come to judgment" that it is "an unconstitutional law *against* the South and her institutions," and should be "practically nullified" by the Southern people! Who made these editors judges of the constitutionality of laws? Whence their commission, to proclaim for the government of the South, that the rulings of such men as Justice WAYNE, of Georgia, and Judge MAGRATH, of South Carolina, are illegal and wrong? In what constitution, statute book or child's primer do we find it recorded that the editors of the *Citizen* and *News*, and a few speculators in African slaves, are the authorized expounders of the Constitution and laws of the United States? Who made *them* the arbiters of right and duty in the conduct of men as intelligent and honest as themselves, and gave *them* the power to impeach the loyalty and patriotism of other people?

For ourselves, we acknowledge no such authority, and shall repudiate their edicts. The issue is whether the laws of the country shall be set at defiance and trampled under foot for the purpose of a successful speculation—whether loyalty or revolution shall reign over this land. In such a struggle we have no hesitation upon the line of duty. We shall stand by the Constitution, and no man, by false issues, misrepresentation or otherwise, shall drive us from that position. We were born on the soil of Georgia, and we yield to none in our devotion to all that concerns her rights, prosperity and glory. Her destiny, her honor and shame, are our own. As a faithful son, her escutcheon shall never, with our consent, be stained by an act of rebellion against the Constitution and laws, nor her proud name be dishonored by a charge of bad faith to the Government of which she is a part. We may err in our judgment of what is best, but we shall never go for lessons of filial duty to those whom interest or accident may have cast upon her shores.

John Bright Upon American Institutions—Speech at Manchester.

The following extract from Mr. BRIGHT's speech at Manchester will be read with interest in this country:

* * * * * But still I know exactly how we shall be met—"You are going to Americanize us." [Loud laughter.] Nothing is so dreadful to an Englishman who is thinking of emigrating across the Atlantic, as that we should be Americanized in England. [Laughter.] That is a phrase by some cunning knave—[laughter]—intended to catch a good many very simple dupes, and no doubt it will catch some of them. But I should like to ask these gentlemen, whether representation is not an English custom and an English principle? They were Englishmen who first took it to the United States. [Applause.] It is said that wherever an Englishman goes, just as he takes with him his white skin, he takes with him the foundation of representative institutions. He has taken them already to the Cape; he is already as busy as possible in building up four or five monarchial republics in Australia; he has carried the representative system to Canada; he carries it wherever he goes. Why the bill of 1832 was a desperate measure in the direction of Americanizing us. It took some boroughs, where twelve members of a corporation returned the members to Parliament, and it gave the suffrage to 5,000 of the people. That was Americanizing such boroughs with a vengeance. [Laughter.] The more you extend your representation, the more, of course, you become like that systematic and theoretically-perfect representation which exists in the United States of America. [Hear, hear.] It is curious how free countries, and countries that we deem not free, often exhibit just the same kind of thing at the same time. You know that lately a most distinguished Frenchman wrote a pamphlet about England—about a debate in the English Parliament. He was charmed with the freedom of debate; he was charmed with the absence of all kind of difficulty in expressing our opinions, and he went away full of the impression; and he wrote a pamphlet in burning words, describing what he had seen in England, and, by inference, of course saying something that was not palatable to those who are the present directors of the Government in France. Well, what was done? It was found out that it was an indictable offence, and the advocate for the prosecution said, in so many words, "You praised England, and in doing so you humiliated France." [Hear, hear.] An humble individual like myself comes before his constituents, and he finds a nation of twenty or thirty millions, chiefly of Englishmen, on the other side of the Atlantic. He finds that, with some small exceptions, in two or three of the transatlantic cities, which are more German and Irish than American, he finds there in all the Free States law and order, and security of property, equal to that which is found in the course of years in any other country in the world. [Hear, hear.] And he says that to his constituents. He is not indicted for it; they do not give him so many pounds fine, and so many months' imprisonment; but some scores of writers for the Press, men who, some of them, pretend to be in favor of liberty in England; but men who, if they were dressed in the garb that most becomes them, would be dressed in plush—[laughter]—these men assail me; and, probably, if I were in France, and they were in France, they would do their best to indict and prosecute me. [Hear, hear.] One word more upon this. I have said over and over again, that, perhaps, I am the very last man in England who would propose any institution here because I found it elsewhere. I am not insensible to some things that appear to me to be errors in principle, some that are errors in practice, in the Constitution and the customs of the United States. But I protest against our being shut up to take nothing from America but cotton, and rice, and tobacco. [Laughter and applause.] And, in fact, we do take a good many other things. I am told that my friend, Mr. PLATT, a member of a very eminent firm, has a wonderful machine from America with which to make bricks. We know that the agriculture of this country has been greatly advantaged by the importation of reaping-machines from America. [Hear, hear.] We know that those persons who are going about so apprehensive of a revolution have particular reason to be delighted with America, because they have received from that country the invention of the revolver. [Hear, and laughter.] At this moment in the Government small arms establishment at Enfield, they have patent machinery from America for making guns stocks. They can turn out a gun stock, I am told, in 22 minutes fit for the barrel. What a dreadful thing to think of! [Laughter.] And I am sure that Mr. MILES, if his protectionist principles have not long ago deserted him, will be horrified to hear that they have actually brought Americans over to show the English how to work them. [Continued laughter.] But there is much more behind. The *Times*, the *Morning Star*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the leading newspaper in the district, the *Manchester Daily Examiner*, with, I believe, two or three of the widely circulated London weekly papers, are all printed on machines which were either made in America, or, being made in this country, were made on the American patent. [Hear, hear, and applause.] And further than this, don't you remember that the West-Enders, including even ladies, have been subscribing ten guineas a piece to invite a clever farmer from Ohio to show them how to tame a horse! [Great laughter.] Anything but politics. [Renewed laughter.] You may delight yourself with their charming poets—with BRYANT and WHITTIER and LONGFELLOW; you may instruct yourself by their great historians—BANCROFT, and PRESCOTT, and MOTLEY. But if you ask how free popular institutions are working among our own countrymen on the American Continent, you are denounced as unpatriotic, and, at any rate, treasonable to the House of Lords. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] I will read a passage which was particularly galling to those gentlemen, from the report of my speech in Birmingham. It is, but three lines. I said:

Generally, in all the sovereign and independent States of America, there is a franchise as wide as that which I have proposed to-night. There is an exact and equal limit of members to the electors; and there is, throughout many of the States, the protection of the ballot; yet in America we find law, order, and property secure, and a population in the enjoyment of physical comforts and abundance, such as are not known to the great body of the people of this country, and which have never been known in any country in any age of the world before.

Now, Lord JOHN RUSSELL a short time ago was at Liverpool, at a meeting of the Social Science Association, and he made a speech, many parts of which I think were most admirable and instructive. He referred to America in two particulars, and showed how, in the States of New-York and Louisiana, the laws had been codified and simplified. He said that, with a few days' study, a man might make himself perfectly acquainted with the laws with regard to land and landed property. He did not see (and Lord JOHN RUSSELL is not afraid to look abroad on a matter of this kind) why an old country—I do not quote his own words—should be compelled to continue a system which was not necessary, and which it was found so advantageous to get without in a new country. But he said thus:

"It is education which enables the United States of America to proceed in their wonderful career, upheld by the most popular institutions, without serious disturbance of law and order."

[Great applause.] I quote another nobleman—a most estimable man too—a man who has done in his time great justice to the people and the institutions of the United States—the Earl of CARLISLE. Eight years ago, when the state of America was fresh in his mind, he delivered a lecture, from which I have taken two extracts. Speaking of their elections he says:

"Elections may seem the universal business, the topic and passion of life; but these are, at least with but few exceptions, carried on without any approach to tumult, rudeness or disorder; those which I happened to see were the most sedate, unimpassioned processes I can imagine. In the Free States, at least, the people at large bear an active, and, I believe, on the whole, a useful part in all the concerns of internal government and practical daily life."

And then speaking of the condition of the people, he said,—and you will know how far it corroborates, how far it exceeds even, what I said,—he says:

"The feature which is the most obvious and probably the most inevitable is the nearly entire absence, certainly of the appearance, in a great degree of the reality, of poverty. In no part of the world I imagine is there so much general comfort amongst the great bulk of the people; and a gushing abundance struck me as the permanent character of the land."

And then, with his own generous sympathy, he went on to say:

"It is not easy to describe how far this consideration goes to brighten the face of nature, and give room for its undisturbed enjoyment."

[Hear, hear.] I cannot, of course, help the fact that Lord CARLISLE for a moment has fallen into rather a foolish panic since I undertook to address my constituents at Birmingham. I can assure him I do not wish to introduce American institutions here. But I want to argue this point,—that the people of England are now in a condition wherein it would be just to them, and safe for all classes in the country, that they should be widely entrusted with the possession of the elective franchise. [Hear, hear, and applause.] Now I want to ask you, before I sit down, whether we can realize, or whether we can do anything towards realizing such a project of reform as that of which I have given you the very faintest sketch to-night? There is a danger awaits us. It is quite possible, I think it is not wholly improbable, that if the present Government should introduce a bill very ineffectual, wholly falling short of what we have a right to expect, that there should be some combination of the most unworthy portion of the Whig Party with the present Government, for the sake of carrying that bill. It would be a great misfortune to us if any such thing should happen. [Hear, hear.] But that misfortune would be but temporary. It would be a fatal act on the part of the Whig Party to take any such course as that. They would bring about this great result,—that the Aristocracy, who were wholly opposed to free Parliaments in this country, would sit on one side of the House, and that we, who may be considered of a more Democratic Party, would take our seats on the other side of the House. But I will undertake to say that if that division should once take place in Parliament, every election would increase the power of the Democratic section—[Hear, hear, and applause;]—and that the remembrance of the treason to the people which would be effected by conduct such as this would create an animosity against the ruling class, against which I believe they would be wholly unable to contend. I have come to the conclusion of the observations I intended to offer you upon these questions. Of myself, I must add one or two words. My position in reference to this question is just now, as you know, one of heavy responsibility. [Hear, hear.] I feel it to be so. I know it to be so. I have been requested by those who believed they represented a large amount of public opinion to undertake the preparation of a bill to be submitted to the House of Commons during the coming session. [Hear, hear, and applause.] I have not sought the office. I did everything I could to decline it, without being guilty of an absolute desertion of what appeared to be my duty. [Applause.] I am told—some that are not friends of mine and some that are my friends tell me—that I hazard whatever little reputation I have with the public in taking this course. [Cries of "No, no."] If it be so, I can only say that the creation or the sustaining of a reputation has never been the great motive in my political life. [Cheers.] I have said before, and every day I am more sensible of it, how ill-qualified I am, in many respects, for the work I have undertaken, ["No, no," and cheers,] and I am more and more sensible of the almost insurmountable obstacles which lie in the path before me. But I know that the cause is a just cause. [Loud cheers.] I know that its success is necessary to the great future of this country; and I am perfectly certain that, sooner or later, it must prevail. [Cheers.] From this platform I do not speak to you only. I speak to all my countrymen. ["Hear, hear."] If they wish for Reform—if they they think me honest, informed, capable on this question—if they have any confidence in those with whom I am associated—then let them meet in their cities, their towns, their villages—in country parishes even, where free speech is not forbidden—let them meet, and speak; let them resolve, and let them petition. If they do this, I think I can promise them that before long they will be in full possession and in free exercise of those political rights which are not more necessary to their national interests than they are consistent with the principles of their boasted Constitution. [The honorable gentleman sat down amidst hearty and long-continued cheering.]

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Hoffman.
DECISIONS.

Jas. Meyers vs. *Oscar F. Stebbins.*—An allowance of five per cent. on $1,144 08.

Victor Fleury vs. *Chas. Gerber.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $7 costs, unless defendant elects to take an order of reference in two days, to ascertain in what language the negotiation for the purchase of the goods in question was understood, and how far he speaks and understands the same.

Joseph A. Bitting vs. *Geo. E. Vanderbergh et al.*—Memoranda with Special Term Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Clerke.
DECISIONS.

Drayton Andrews et al. vs. *Philander W. Stebbins et al.*—Case settled; all plaintiff's amendments, with correction at page 3 line 25, allowed.

Joseph Fells vs. *Feliciti Vestvali et al.*—No case can be settled until the last provision of the new rule (36) is complied with.

Before Judge Balcom.

Georgianna Scott vs. *James Walter Scott.*—Judgment of divorce granted, with costs.

Henry Wheeler vs. *O. P. Miller.*—Motion denied; costs, $10, without prejudice.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The People and Jas. B. Taylor et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c., et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to the defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Coles vs. *Sweeney.*—Motion denied, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dec. 28.
Before Judge Slosson.

Samuel S. Salter vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This trial, now in its third week, was enlivened yesterday by the examination of the defendant, as a witness in his own behalf. The Court-room was crowded. Mr. O'Conor examined in chief, and the cross-examination by Mr. Field had not been concluded when the Court adjourned for the day. The Ex-Mayor bore himself with his characteristic equanimity and self-reliance, never hesitating to give prompt answers, and evincing no backwardness in giving reasons for his conduct on the famous 16th of June, 1857.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total
Ashes, bbls	37	—	37
Flour, bbls	1,710	10,240	11,950
Corn, bushels	—	32,541	32,541
Malt, bags	560	—	560
Provisions, pkgs	1,188	960	2,148
Whisky, bbls	115	55	170

ASHES—Are inactive at unchanged rates. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite active, to-day, sales having been made of two cargoes—one of 6,000 bags, ex *F. Hamilton*, and one of 5,808 bags, ex *Ithuriel*, all at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., 4 months' credit. The 4,000 bags Santos, ex *Christiansund*, sold early in the week, and before reported by us, brought 11½c. ⅌ lb. A public sale of 3,000 bags of Rio is announced for Wednesday next. The sales of other kinds, to-day, have been moderate, including 400 bags Laguayra at 11½c; 100 bags triage Laguayra, and 100 bags Jamaica on private terms; 350 bags St. Domingo at 9½c., and 26 bags stained do. at 8¾c., ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 81,444 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. SCOTT & SON, 9,640 bags Java; 39,800 mats do.; 17,249 bags Rio; 9,585 bags Maracaibo; 2,300 bags St. Domingo; 2,170 bags Laguayra, and 700 bags Bahia.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after, at irregular prices. Sales, to-day, 500 bales,—part Middling Uplands at 11⅝c., ⅌ lb.

FISH—The inquiry is somewhat brisker for Dry Cod, and is moderate for Mackerel and Herring at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very quiet to-day for State and Western flour. The demand comes mainly from home dealers, who are purchasing only such lots as they immediately need. Prices favor buyers. Sales 6,750 bbls.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl	$3 70@ 4 20
Superfine State	4 20@ 4 40
Extra State	4 95@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 85@ 5 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 40@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian continues in slack request at former rates; sales 275 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at old figures; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is more active at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $4 for Brandywine, and $4 25 for White, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, at somewhat firmer prices; sales 27,500 bush., including good White Western, at $1 30; fair to good Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 18@$1 20; Prime Milwaukee Club, at $1 10; unsound Chicago Spring, in store, at 68½c., and very good Red Southern, at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn is more sought after, at irregular rates; sales 36,500 bush., at 76½c.@77c. for mixed Western; 75c.@76c. for new Yellow Southern and Jersey; 72½c.@73c. for new White Southern, and 78c. for old White Southern, ⅌ bush. Rye and Barley remain as last noticed. Oats are in fair request, at steady figures. We quote Canada at 55c.@56c.; Western, 54c.@56c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c., ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 350 bales North River at 75c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, yet steady, at old rates.

IRON—Is inactive and somewhat nominal.

LEAD—The demand is moderate at former rates.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 317 bbls. New-Orleans at 36½c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Sales have been reported of 230 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 48½c. ⅌ gallon; and 500 bbls. Common Resin, from yard, at $1 55 ⅌ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are quiet, but are stiffly held. Crude Whale, 54c.@56c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 30@$1 32½; Bleached Winter Whale, at 64c.@66c.; Linseed Oil, 62c.@64c.; Lard Oil, 87½c.@95c., ⅌ gallon; Palm Oil, 9½c.; Tallow Oil, 10c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice the week's business thus: "Crude Whale is unchanged, and no sales to report. Crude Sperm has been in brisk demand for export at an advance over previous prices. Sales of the week are 160 bbls., private terms; 570 bbls. at $1 26; 600 bbls., $1 29; 150 bbls., $1 26½; and 4,400 bbls. at $1 30, now held higher. Linseed: City Linseed is firm at 63c. in casks, and 64c. in bbls. English, 62c.@63c., with sales for February at 63c.@64c. Lard Oil is in brisk demand, and can be bought at 95c. for No. 1 Winter. Tallow Oil is unchanged."

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 85@$17 87½ for new Mess; $18 25 for new Mess, deliverable in March and April; $17 25 for old Mess, and $13 30@$13 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c.; Sides, at 8c.@8½c.; Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues in fair demand, at uniform prices; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in slack request and is heavy. Sales, to-day, 220 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ⅌ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State. ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 8¼c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 250 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have not varied much, sales having been made of 250 hhds. nearly all New-Orleans, at 7c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb., with 200 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $6 31@$7 31 ⅌ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales during the week, 60,000 lbs. Prime, at 10¼c.; 20,000 lbs. Prime Western, at 10¾c.; 10,000 lbs, No. 2, at 10½c., and 15,000 lbs, Sandwich Island, at 10¼c. The Butchers' Association hold their Tallow at 10½c. Messrs. KNIGHT & SON state that there has been considerable put up for export to West Indies, at 10¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c., chiefly at 24½c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there have been engaged some Sea Island Cotton at ½d. ⅌ lb.; and 100 tierces Beef at 5s. For London, 100 tierces Beef, at 5s. 9d.; 100 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d.; and 900 bags Pimento, at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 35 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 6s. For Aspinwall, a brig, with Coal, at $4. For San Francisco, ship *Amos Lawrence*, on terms not ascertained. The charters include a bark to Naples, with Cotton, at ⅞c. ⅌ lb., and back from Sicily to New-York on private terms; also, a brig from South side Cuba with Sugar at 40c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
In aid of the Funds for the German Hospital,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1858.
This Concert will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. B. Ullman, free of all charge.
Selections from the compositions of
BEETHOVEN, HAYDN,
MOZART, WAGNER,
ROSSINI, BUCKER,
and more modern composers, will form a Programme
UNRIVALED IN VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE,
and will be executed by
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. ZIMMERMAN,
Messrs. SCHREIBER and MOLLENHAUER,
THE GERMAN SANGERBUND,
consisting of 300 members;
The ARION and HARMONIA,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
of eighty artists,
conducted by Messrs.
BERGMANN, KRUGER, SORGE,
who have all kindly volunteered for this occasion.
Price of admission to parquet, boxes and balcony, $2; second tier, $1; ampitheatre, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at the following places:
Messrs. SCARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 541 Broadway.
WESTERMAN, corner of Duane-st. and Broadway.
I. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Goupil's,) No. 366 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNHARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
WUTSCHEL'S, No. 3 Irving-place.
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
Signor BRIGNOLI.
The following interesting novelties have been expressly prepared for the occasion:
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—in Italian.
with the new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's Theatre. The cast comprises:
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA and COLETTI.
MARTHA—in Italian,
as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises:
Laborde, Berkel, Brignoli and Formes.
DON GIOVANNI,
by Piccolomini, Poinsot, Ghioni, Florenza and Formes.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
when Poinsot will make her first appearance as Alice.
And THE HUGUENOTS.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan 3.
Orders will be received in advance for the six nights, at the Academy, from 9 till 4 o'clock.
NOTICE.—The company will appear in Philadelphia on or about the 14th of January. From Philadelphia they will depart for New-Orleans return to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
ELEVENTH WEEK
and
☞ UNABATED SUCCESS ☜
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard	Jefferson	Lieut. Vernon	Levick
Lord Dundreary	Sothern	Florence	Miss Laura Keene
Coyle	Burnett	Augusta	Effie Germon
Abel Murcott	Couldock	Georgiana	Mrs. Sothern
Binney	Peters	Mary Meredith	Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington			Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude (her first appearance)........Miss Laura Honey
With songs, "To-morrow will be Market-Day;" "I Don't Think I'm Ugly;" "I've no Money;" and "Unlucky Maiden," supported by the strength of the Company.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS ENGINE CO. No. 8, of Albany, will visit the theatre by invitation.
The Management would also inform the public that on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN MATINEE
will be given, in aid of the fund of the
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION,
which, in view of the praiseworthy object to which the proceeds of this performance are to be appropriated, will, it is hoped, entitle it to the consideration of all who desire the accomplishment of the purpose for which this fund has been devised.

In order to afford ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
The management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful Comedy on
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the afternoon performance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Under the management of John Moore and Wayne Olwine.
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN,
the greatest actor of the age, as
BENEDICK
IN
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
with the following
POWERFUL SUPPORT:

Miss Fanny Morant	as	Beatrice
Mr. W. Davidge	as	Dogberry
Miss Ada Clifton	as	Hero
Mr. Wm. Reynolds	as	Don Pedro

To conclude with
MY OVERCOAT.
By Miss Ada Clifton, Delmon Grace, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been acccorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29,
To commence with the *Ledger* story drama of
ALARIC; OR, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
To be succeeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with
LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 29.
BENEFIT OF YOUNG PHILO.
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Bleeker's original comedy of
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 3,
BY COMMAND
THE PICTURE OF HER MAJESTY,
THE EMPRESS EUGENIE,
must be returned by next Wednesday's steamer to Europe, and the exhibition closes on Monday Jan. 3, at
GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway.
Open during these few days till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Size of picture 11x15 feet. M. KNOEDLER.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 12 o'clock M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK—CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS, FESTIVAL FROLICS. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1858, AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, MAY-DAY SPORTS, by the Zavistowski Troupe; The STAGE-STRUCK QUAKER, by the Wren Juvenile comedians. After which, CUPID AND HIS FROLICS; or, Harlequin and the Troubles of Pierrot. The AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—A new and extensive panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico, and Central America, with the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, will be exhibited for the first time on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st December, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, each afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., and evening at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF the Sunday School of the Greene-st. M. E. Church will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 29. The exercises will consist of addresses, dialogues, solos and choruses, of a new and entertaining character. Tickets, 15 cents; children, 10 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

MR. J. R. THOMAS CONTINUES TO GIVE lessons in the art of singing. A limited number of evening pupils will be taken. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 127 Amity-st., or to Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

LECTURES.

IK. MARVEL,
DONALD G. MITCHELL, ESQ.,
will lecture before the Gillette Young Men's Association, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture commences at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Money Spending*. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at Wm. Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway; George Sibell, stationer, No. 20 Wall-st.; C. Scribner's bookstore, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway; T. T. Green, druggist, corner 14th-st. and Broadway; A. M. Conklin, druggist, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, and at the door.
THOMAS R. REDWAY, P. S. TAGGART,
PETER A. LEONARD, GEO. R. DURFEE,
JAMES SANDFORD, LORIN CLARK,
Lecture Committee.

COOPER LECTURES.
Professor CHAS. H. PORTER
Will lecture at the Cooper Institute,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7¾ o'clock.
Subject—*Fire*.
BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED.
Admission 25 cents.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth lecture in the course will be delivered in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, by GEO. WM. CURTIS. Subject—*Sir Philip Sydney, the Gentleman.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—can be had at the door. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives,)—Subject—*Aaron Burr*—on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL lecture in the First Baptist Church, corner 5th and South-5th sts., Williamsburgh, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of Remsen-st. Mission School. Subject, *Womanhood*. Tickets 25c. To be had at Foster's Music Store, No. 93 South 7th-st., Holmes' Stationary store, No. 65 4th-st., and Foster's, No. 262 Grand-st.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION.—LECTURES.—THOS. F. MEAGHER, Esq., will lecture on "The Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society," at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the *Irish News* Office, of G. CHASE, No. 3 Cooper Institute, and at the principal bookstores.

LECTURE COMMITTEES, DESIRING TO correspond with Mr. G. VANDENHOFF, will please address him, (with stamp inclosed for reply,)
GEO. VANDENHOFF, New-York Hotel, New-York.
☞ Mr. Vandenhoff will re-visit the West in February.

FAIRS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
BENEFIT NIGHT
OF THE
INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS,
who were sufferers by the burning of the Crystal Palace.
The generosity of several gentlemen who have cheerfully subscribed liberal sums for the purpose of affording the Inventors and Exhibitors, who were burnt out at the Crystal Palace an opportunity of again placing the productions of their skill and industry before the public, has enabled the Board of Managers to open the Fair just inaugurated at No. 620 Broadway, but there are many worthy mechanics and others who feel sensibly the necessity for immediate relief, having lost their all by the calamity that so disastrously terminated the late Fair, and it has been resolved by the management of the American Union to afford the ever-generous citizens of New-York an opportunity of manifesting their sympathy with the unfortunate inventors in this their hour of affliction.
For the purpose of effecting this object in a manner satisfactory to both the public and their beneficiaries, an entertainment will be given on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, which, while it will render the patrons an ample remuneration for the trifle expended will, it is hoped, result in much good to the parties needing relief.
To the attractions of an exceedingly interesting Fair, there will be added, on the
BENEFIT NIGHT
of the
INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS
who were sufferers by
the conflagration of the Crystal Palace,
A GRAND CONCERT
BY ROBERTSON'S FULL MILITARY BAND,
who have kindly volunteered their valuable services for the occasion. Also, a variety of popular ballads, by
Mr. E. W. DURAND.
&c., &c., &c.
Full particulars will be given in a future advertisement.
For the purpose of affording all an opportunity of participating in the benefit, 15 cents only will be charged for the admission of adults; children, 5 cents.
By order of the Board, AUG. H. WHEELER, Sec.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
No. 620 Broadway.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS,
Music to-night by the
ÆOLIAN REED BAND
and the
EXCELSIOR BRASS BAND.
The latter will perform from 6½ until 8 o'clock. The former from 8 until 10 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents; children 10 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, for the sale of a variety of useful and fancy articles. Music each evening by Dodworth; also, on Wednesday evening, by an amateur Glee Club. Lecture on Thursday evening by Dr. C. A. Marion, on *Fair, Fairs and the Fair*. Tickets 15 cents, to be had at the door.

THE FAIR AT THE MARINER'S CHURCH—Corner of Catharine and Madison sts., for the benefit of destitute children of the Sabbath School, will continue open from 5 to 10 P. M., MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, closing with an auction sale of the remaining articles on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

THE FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will close THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at No. 751 Broadway, with a sale by auction of the remaining goods.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNINERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.
The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859.
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman.
And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President,
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB.—Regular meeting WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Repository No. 351 Broadway. Subject—*Steam or Caloric for Canal Navigation.* Strangers are especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1.500.—PARTNER WANTED IN THE Kindling Wood business; an old established place; large stock of wood on hand; 14 horses, 7 wagons, 16 sets harness, 3 carts, engine splitting machine, tools and fixtures, &c., &c. Apply on the premises Nos. 59 and 61 10th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO CAN COMMAND from $1,000 to $2,000, and who is willing to embark in a lucrative business, to be established in the city of Brooklyn in the coming Spring. A. B. has had long experience in the business to be established there. Address A. B., No. 49 Nassau-st., basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME MEANS, who is well acquainted with the stationery business in all its branches, to join a wholesale house. Such a person will meet with a first-rate opportunity. Address A. B. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st, the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1.500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

NINTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF THE REpublican Association of the IXth Ward, held pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, at the Bleecker Buildings, Dec. 27, 1858, PETER VAN ANTWERP, the President, in the Chair, and ASA BUTMAN, Secretary, on motion, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to SILAS B. DUTCHER, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties devolving upon him as the President of the Association for the past year, and also to the other officers of the Association, for past services. The following-named gentlemen were appointed as tellers: John Keyser, Silas B. Dutcher, William Lefferts; and on counting the ballots, the following-named gentlemen having received the highest number of votes, were declared duly elected:
For Delegates to the Central Committee:
GEORGE STARR, JOHN KEYSER,
ALBERT BOGERT, Jr., SYLVANUS GEDNEY,
JOHN CREIGHTON.
For Delegates to the Young Men's Committee:
SILAS B. DUTCHER, SEWALL V. DODGE,
A. D. CARLOCK, JESSE TRAVIS,
J. S. McLEAN.
PETER VAN ANTWERP, President.
ASA BUTMAN, Secretary.

A YOUNG MAN OF CHARACTER EXPECTS to leave this City, soon after the 1st of January, for Florida and the South for health and recreation, and would like company similarly situated. Address, for a few days, Box No. 1,393 New-York Post-Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Loan of a Lover.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Much Ado About Nothing—My Overcoat.

BOWERY THEATRE—Alaric—Love in Livery—Po-ca-hon-tas.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail..............5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.......7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat...............3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday, Jan. 1, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived last night, from New-Orleans on the 20th and Havana on the 23d inst., having experienced heavy weather during the whole passage. The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and family came in her from Havana. The health of Havana is reported as very good. That part of President Buchanan's Message which relates to the purchase of Cuba had created a great deal of excitement among the Habaneros, and a war meeting had been held at which a memorial to the Queen was adopted, to go out by the next steamer, protesting against any such movement. Freights are reported dull, and Sugars lower. Still later Havana news has been received at New-Orleans by the *Philadelphia*. It is reported that the new Spanish officers had made overtures to the French Government to intervene to prevent any revolutionary movement on the island—there being good reason to believe that some such movement was on foot. This is authenticated by private advices in New-Orleans. The people and a part of the army are asserted to be ready for a revolution, but are deterred from moving by the fear of intervention on the part of European Powers.

There seems to be little doubt that the fillibusters on board the schooner *Susan* succeeded in making a landing on Nicaraguan soil, but at what point has not yet transpired. It is stated that the Government has been advised, by telegraph, of the arrival of the *Susan* at *Pensacola*, after her successful trip, having met with no opposition whatever. It is also stated that orders have been telegraphed to Pensacola to detain the *Susan* until the receipt of further instructions. A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans seems to indicate that the intelligence reported several days since to be in the possession of the Administration, relative to fillibuster movements at New-Orleans, was true. A suspicious-looking schooner, supposed to have a party on board, went to sea on Monday. A revenue cutter fired a blank shot, and then a shotted gun, at her, but she managed to escape, by keeping in shoal water. Revenue cutters at the Southern ports seem to be more for ornament than use.

The correspondence which passed between the authorities of Nicaragua and Commodore Paulding, relative to the landing of the latter at Punta Arenas and his arrest of Walker and his fillibusters, has been made public. The Commodore addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the 8th of May last, inclosing documents from General Jerez and the President of Nicaragua, which relieves him from all blame or responsibility for his action. The Nicaraguan Government commissioned Jerez to express to Commodore Paulding "the most profound gratitude for an act so illustrious."

The Bostonians have had a narrow escape from another fugitive slave case. The brig *W. Purington*, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived there on Monday, and was immediately boarded by a Deputy Sheriff, with a writ of *habeas corpus* for the arrest of a slave alleged to have secreted himself on board. The slave, however, was not found—the Captain of the brig stating that he had escaped on the night of the 26th, by jumping overboard and swimming ashore.

The commander of the brig *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived at Boston from the Coast of Africa, reports that his vessel was boarded on the 27th of October by the British war-steamer *Ajax*, and detained for upwards of an hour for the examination of her papers.

A statement which we publish this morning shows the aggregate amount paid for pensions in the United States, from the organization of the present Government to June 30, 1858, to have been $86,376,087 56, of which $81,499,241 20 were on account of Army services, and only $4,876,846 36 for those of the Navy.

The Commissioners of Quarantine yesterday made their report on the removal of that institution, to the State officers. The Commissioners, in accordance with the report of Captain Benham, appointed by the General Government to make surveys, recommend the construction of the Quarantine establishment on Old Orchard Shoals. This report settles finally the question of location.

The Board of Aldermen accomplished very little last evening. The Committee appointed to investigate the origin of the City Hall fire, presented a report on the subject, with the opinion of the Fire Marshal, who thinks the fire was caused by remnants of cases, boards, boxes, &c., which were thrown on the roof of the City Hall after the display of fireworks. A communication from the Street Commissioner, asking an appropriation of $2,700, to repair Pier No. 26 East River, was referred. The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of annulling the sale of the lease of the North Battery Pier to Mr. Schultz, was presented, and considerable debate followed. Finally the lease to B. Lloyd James, for whom Mr. Schultz had taken the lease originally, was confirmed. The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which the Board confirmed. The propriety of paving Fifth-avenue with Belgian pavement, was considered, but not passed upon.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a large amount of business was transacted, but none of any special importance. One thousand dollars was placed to the credit of the widow of Hugh Luke, the fireman who lost his life at the late fire in Centre-street.

In the Board of Supervisors, a preamble and resolution, presented by Mr. Blunt, reflecting upon the bill of Chas. W. Baker, for stationery, and declaring that the County should purchase what it needed at the lowest market price, when cash is paid for them, was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. Two resolutions in favor of paying expenses incurred in consequence of the riots of 1857 were adopted. A report in favor of paying $830 76, for repairs to Harlem Bridge, was adopted. The Board refused to donate $2,000 to the widow of Policeman Sparks, who was killed in the Sixth Ward riot last July. A communication from discharged employes of the Commissioner of Records, asking for $3,724 98, now due them, was referred. The Board agreed to increase the Metropolitan Police Force to 1,250 men. An ordinance to amend the ordinance to regulate the Finance Department was presented and laid over. The Board adopted the report of the Committee on the new City Hall, in favor of an application to the next Legislature for a modification of the existing laws in relation to the new City Hall, and in favor of appropriating $150 for plans of the proposed building. Another bill of Chas. W. Baker, amounting to $1,577 48, for stationery furnished for the Charter Election, was recommitted, that it might be ascertained whether the bill was a County charge.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Board to take appropriate steps to recover for the benefit of the Department the monies recently seized on the ground that they were the proceeds of the sale of lottery tickets, &c. Charles Sutton was unanimously appointed Warden of the City Prison, and on motion of Governor W. F. Pinckney, the resolution appropriating $150 to the *Leader* for the publication of the proceedings of the Board, was rescinded, on the ground that that paper had not performed services which were worth that amount.

The movements in Flour, yesterday, were limited. Wheat and Corn were more active,—as was likewise Rio Coffee. Sugars, Molasses, Provisions and Tobacco were moderately inquired for. Cotton was inactive. Rice was in fair demand. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

Bachelor Presidents.

From the days of Eve to those of Mrs. Burdell-Cunningham, a woman has been at the bottom of all great catastrophes. The whole world's experience is with the old French Judge in Touraine, whose first question in every case that came before him was, "*Well, who is she?*"

So universal is the application of this grave truth in human psychology, that we have always suspected some female influence in the aberrations, whims, contradictions and tergiversations of Mr. Buchanan. The peculiar characteristics of the President's mishaps and misbehaviors are essentially feminine. He is most wayward when his own interests call most loudly for persistency and firmness; he recognizes no distinction in the resolutions which he recants, but throws over his most serious proclamations as carelessly as his slightest private promises, and holds his signature to an Ostend manifesto no more binding than his promise of a Post-office in Arizona. Moreover, the President is a bachelor, and bachelors, time out of mind, have been not only the greatest sinners of the race, but the most susceptible of fascination. Cain was a bachelor and so was Judas Iscariot. Ulysses, ordinarily the wisest of mortals, was virtually a bachelor, a sort of "widower bewitched," when returning from the Trojan war—that California of Grecian husbands—she succumbed to the spells of Calypso. Samson was a bachelor in the eye of the Israelitish law when he yielded up his formidable love-locks to the shears of Delilah. We accordingly have never been surprised by the hints which have from time to time overtaken us of mysterious though strictly Platonic webs woven about the way of our Chief Magistrate to catch his political breath and subdue him to the will of a cajoling diplomacy. That he should give up to the ladies what was meant for his Ministers, and bestow upon the wives of Editors those valuable favors of State correspondence for which his Envoys sighed in vain, has seemed to us natural enough. Paris might gossip of such things, and think it strange that the President, who could find no leisure for his Legations, should be able to add sheet to sheet of wisdom, counsel and information for the amusement of exiled beauty in a foreign land. But it is an old story, and need move no sane man's astonishment.

Nor have we shared the amazement of some of our contemporaries at the sudden gyration which the President performed, to the extreme confusion of some of his Southern friends and allies, upon the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty during the last session of Congress. For we saw in that brilliant and, on the whole, beneficent *volte-face*, only a new homage to the power which courts and camps, cities and cabinets alike obey. Woman incarnates the gravitation of the moral world. At her touch men and bachelors, from the peasant to the President, revolve, as does the earth upon its axis—as do the stars about the sun. It was a woman's will that Mr. Buchanan should stultify Mr. Clingman and himself—burn what he had adored, and adore what he had burned. Why, then, should that gallant journal, the New-Orleans *Delta*, whose sketch of the whole history of the rotation in question we this morning copy into our columns, wax so wroth over the Presidential chivalry? The traditions of the old diplomacy are not entirely worn out, upon either side of the ocean; and Lord Clarendon, himself one of the most chivalrous of statesmen, had not forgotten the good old days of the Fronde and the mighty deeds of Mrs. Masham, when he resolved to put the Central American snarl into the delicate hands of an accomplished lady. The story of her mission, and of her success, makes a very pretty page in the records of female genius, and blossoms "like a violet of a legend" among the chops and steaks, the pewter pots and bad tobacco of Tammany. When Sir Gore Ouseley and his American wife reached Washington, they found the President quite bent upon abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and upon handling our relations with England in a highly peremptory and pugnacious way; not a wise resolution certainly, but, therefore, the more likely to be kept. During the last session of Congress, shape was given to this resolution by Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House. Our readers do not need to be told that Mr. Clingman was, in this case, the organ of the White House, as he is now, in the Senate, a leader of the Southern Democracy.

It was understood at the time that Lord Napier was favorable to the step proposed, partly, no doubt, because he honestly believed it would throw Central American matters into a more manageable position, and partly, perhaps, because he saw that the abrogation of the Treaty would put Sir Gore Ouseley's auxiliary voyage on a par in point of importance, with the trip of the Gothamites who went to sea in a bowl. This circumstance, possibly, had its weight with Lady Ouseley in keeping her the more resolutely at work. It may even have flitted through her mind that Lord and Lady Napier would adorn a bowl upon the sea almost as much as Sir Gore Ouseley and herself. At all events, remember that a woman can make yea nay, or black white, if she do but will so to do. Lady Ouseley persevered, and wound her victorious way softly but surely up the Capitoline Malakoff. As the dispatches of the Derby Government grew more and more explicit in favor of abrogation, Lady Ouseley grew more and more determined that no such thing should be. Ministers might change, but not her programme. And so, when the day of trial came, and the champion Clingman arose to urge the behest of his chieftain upon Congress, to his inexpressible consternation and disgust he found himself reversing the situation of Mr. Pitt's friend, who, on being suddenly awakened from a post-prandial nap, to speak on a certain measure, fell with headlong fury upon the side which he was expected to defend! The bill for the abrogation was strangled by its bachelor parent; and the policy was inaugurated which is triumphing to-day in the troubled regions of Central America. Now, with Lady Ouseley's victory, as we have said, we do not quarrel. We are strongly inclined to believe that the lady was in the right, as ladies usually are; and that the course of Sir Gore Ouseley in Central America will end in making things there more smooth and practicable than they have ever been before. Nor are we inclined to waste our tears over the recall of Lord Napier, in which it is by no means improbable that the same influences may have had their share. We should even be willing to welcome Lady Ouseley and her husband back to Washington; for we are sure that the President would be safer in her hands than in his own. But we submit that it will never do for us to meddle any more with bachelor Presidents. The glimpse which we have opened here into the actual history of the White House during the last two years, certainly justifies this caution. On this particular occasion the nation has taken no detriment from the diplomacy of a lady as loyal and just as she is accomplished and ingenious; and the President has fortunately been enticed into doing his duty. But what confidence can we have that this would always be the case? As our New-Orleans friend pathetically remarks, "The Samson of Democracy has had his locks shorn;" and any other Samson exposed to the like temptation might have fared no better.

With the "female lobby" at Washington and elsewhere, through all the gamut of its charms, we cannot hope successfully to interfere. It is a fact in spite of us, and will so remain. But we can at least make sure of our Presidents; and it is clear that we must do so.

The Austro-French Difficulty.

The public feeling of Europe is by no means at rest in regard to the attitude of France on the question of Italy. Infinitely more importance is attached, by all careful observers of the state of affairs, to the open discontent of Austria with the license accorded to the Parisian Press, in commenting upon the condition of Lombardy, than to the elegantly vague and elaborately obscure assurances of the *Moniteur* that there is "nothing in it." And they with good reason. For while the official journal of Napoleon III. politely disclaims any evil intentions against the Apostolic Empire, the inflammatory articles of the rest of the French newspapers are not extinguished, but blaze out from their daily columns as fiercely as if no Montalembert prosecution had ever been heard of. *Qui facit per aliam facit per se*, is a maxim the Austrians may be pardoned for applying to the "master of thirty legions" when he suffers other and lesser dogs to bark within his own oracular range.

Meanwhile, the presence of an Austrian Archduke at Rome, where he is pressing the policy of the Concordat upon the Pope in the very face of the French occupation, and asking leave to strengthen the Austrian forces in the Roman States, is significant enough of Austria's intention to hold her Italian possessions with a grasp of iron till she is driven from them by the bayonet. The Austrian works for the defence, which in this case means the constraint, of Venice, are pushing on with unusual energy; and the garrisons of Lombardy have been largely reinforced. These more ostentatious symptoms of coming disturbances appear, it must be said, almost exclusively on the side of Austria.

France makes no sign beyond the clamor of the Parisian journals, and the silent increase of her army contingents. The whole conscription of 1857, 140,000 men, has been called out, and a large force is concentrating upon the Southeastern frontier of the Empire.

Between the two powers, Sardinia stands, like the power of France, ready to be advanced for the opening of the game. While Mazzini is denouncing the House of Savoy in London, as the fatal incubus upon the future of Italy' Victor Emanuel is drilling his splendid army for action in the front of Italian independence.

With all these elements of explosion drifting daily closer and closer together, it is not surprising that Europe should begin seriously to consider the chances of the coming Spring. For it must be remembered that so soon as the antagonism of France and Sardinia with Austria shall be clearly defined, it will become almost impossible to suppress the excitement of the Italian population; and that, however the French Emperor may wish to "strike terror into Europe" without coming to actual blows with anybody, he is treading now upon extremely dangerous ground. The Italian people, especially of the North, are in a chronic state of undeveloped insurrection, which may at any moment break out and precipitate the superincumbent masses of Austria and France into a collision. This is a peril against which Austria has taken no steps to protect herself, and which no diplomacy can conjure. Should it overtake her, it must find her virtually without a friend. In spite of the earnest efforts which she is now making to conciliate Prussia and bring about a union of the forces of Germany, she cannot possibly drag Prussia into an Italian war, unless that war should cease to be Italian, and should be transferred from the South to the North of the Alps. That England in such a contest as seems to be impending must perforce stand neutral, admits of little question. Probably nothing but the neutrality of England can secure the neutrality of Russia, which Power can however abundantly satisfy the claims of her policy by keeping up so formidable an "army of observation" on the Gallician frontiers of Austria as partially to paralyse the action of that Empire in Italy.

While, then, with every visible advantage upon her side, we question whether France would voluntarily plunge into a conflict for the overthrow of Austria in Italy, it is impossible not to perceive that the risks which surround the present position of the Powers in Italy are such as to make a great war one of the near contingencies of the coming year.

Ridiculous Rigmarole.—There is a new paper in Albany called the *Standard*. It seems to be edited by some person who, if not a natural fool, aspires to the lofty ambition of being considered one, and with very fair prospects of success. He has taken the notion into his empty head that the Times is inclined to throw ridicule on Dr. Tucker, and thus accounts for the phenomenon:

> "Erastus Corning, of Albany, is one of the owners of the New-York Times. Dr. Tucker is Gideon J. Tucker's brother. Mr. Corning hates Gideon J. Tucker because he lent his influence to John H. Reynolds, and aided in 'laying out' the man made of money. To get even with Gideon J. Tucker, the New-York Times attacks his brother, and by that means gratifies the malignity of 'the Albany stockholder.'"

This would be ingenious, if it were original; but it is a flagrant plagiarism from that standard work, *The House that Jack Built*. Its argument, moreover, would be tolerably sound—though complicated—but for the utter falsehood of the first assertion. Erastus Corning is *not* "one of the owners of the New-York Times," nor has he anything whatever to do, directly or indirectly, pecuniarily, morally, socially, or in any other way, with its management. The story is an utter fabrication, of the same sort as those with which, in the early days of the Times, our friend Gen. Webb used to regale the select readers of his sheet—that the Times was owned by Simeon Draper, Moses Grinnell, Thurlow Weed, and other magnates of the political world; and that the special object of its publication was, to advance the Presidential fortunes of Gov. Seward—an Abolition project of which the bare suspicion used to make the valiant General shake in his shoes with constitutional and conservative horror. The progress of time and events has pretty thoroughly exploded those original falsehoods, and we presume it will do the same for the weak imitations of them in which the *Standard* delights.

Mexico—A Departing Opportunity.

The quarrelsome tendencies of all things Mexican extend even to the rumors that escape and make their way hither. One statement, stamped with the seal of the Legation at Washington, informs us that Miramon had met the Liberal Degollado at Guadalajara; had routed him, and captured that important city. The other represents Degollado as victor in a battle with Marquez, the Zuloagist leader; and the affairs of the Church Party as in a sadly desperate way. The probabilities appear to favor the latter story. The encounter referred to in both accounts was anticipated at the latest preceding advices. The hostile armies were actually in presence, within sight of Guadalajara. Miramon and Marquez had five thousand Government troops under their command; Degollado, with Generals Arteaga and Blanco, had altogether nearly nine thousand men, including a thousand cavalry, so stationed as to surround the Zuloagists, and cut off their retreat toward the capital. Gen. Miramon had announced his determination to try the hazards of battle on the 8th of December, by way of celebrating his wife's birthday. The battle of Puente Calderon whatever its event, probably came off on that fête-day, and considering the previous exhibitions of military skill on the part of the Liberal chief, and the decided numerical superiority of his forces, and the fact that he was fighting for his own capital, the chances are that the report of a Federalist victory is the correct one. We shall, however, have no certain information upon the subject until the dispatches of our own correspondent at the City of Mexico come to hand.

Referring to the Zuloagist version, our Washington correspondent assures us that the result, whatever it be, will not effect the promised recognition of Señor Mata, as the representative of the Juarez government; that event depending upon other considerations. There is no earthly reason to think otherwise. The administration of Mr. Buchanan has not labored vainly to earn its established character for gratuitous duplicity—and dabbling in fraud through an arrant fondness for the merest rascality, and at the cost of every sound and desirable political object. Long ago, even before the publication of the President's Message, the propriety of instantly recognizing, and, by every moral influence, sustaining, the Liberal cause, was unmistakeably demonstrated. It was pointed out as the only course efficacious to defeat the imbecile intermeddling of Spain, and the more formidable interference of other Powers. If the ultimate acquisition of Sonora and Chihuahua were desirable, there was no time to be lost in securing such claims upon the gratitude of the Constitutional Party, as should place our government in a position to negotiate advantageously for that or any other material gain. It would never do to let their extremity pass without sympathy and even without the barest recognition of their struggling case. It would never do to permit the recognition of Zuolaga to pass without remedy.

If ever a successor of Mr. Forsyth should be sent to beg the coveted right of way through the northernmost States, what reception, it was asked, would he deserve at the hands of a liberal Administration, whose self-elevation to power had been achieved in spite of American indifference—an element of antagonism of incalculable power? In this instance, magnanimity and policy for once indicated the same path. That, in all likelihood, is the reason why Mr. Buchanan has declined to pursue it. He has chosen to withhold every sign of compassion. The Mexican envoy has been befooled and beguiled, but never officially received. Our Government, bound by all obligation to aid with every moral energy everywhere the cause of the people, has stood with the pulse of the Mexican commonwealth between its fingers, to find what further laceration it may bear without positive dissolution. That extreme point reached, then would be the time to dictate terms to the sufferer; to demand a conveyance of this right, and that territory, and such sums as indemnity. This is the purport of our correspondent's announcement. The defeat of the Constitutionalists, should they have met defeat, will *not* retard the action of our Executive. It will rather expedite it. It will sink the Liberal cause to the depths of desperation. It will tempt the leaders to secure our reluctant countenance at any cost. Señor Mata, if he return to Washington, will find the Government still unprepared to recognize him. Let him go, however, with the amplest concessions a shameless national cupidity can exact, all formally engrossed, and awaiting only the forms of execution, and then the paltry policy of Mr. Buchanan will be developed. The beggarly bargain will have been driven. And in that day no one need be surprised at a repetition of the affecting scene, where Mr. Squeers weeps over the recaptured Smike. The proclivities of the President are hopelessly towards whatever smacks of fraud and trick. It is his manifest destiny. Let us console ourselves with the suggestions of an inevitable fatalism.

In the present posture of affairs there is no excuse for hesitation. The upshot of the conflict in Jalisco is immaterial. It is the duty of this Government—a duty diminished not at all by considerations of policy—to afford the Constitutionalists the aid, the *prestige*, our formal recognition will give to them, and take from their enemies. If the mere magnanimous impulse be insufficient to provoke this eminently proper step, let us also remember, that to-morrow may be too late. The triumph of the Zuloagists may be secured; and from the Conservatives we have nothing to hope. Or the predominance of the Constitutionalists may be established, and they will be able to scorn as it deserves our tardy kindliness, and repulse our sturdy begging. Is it quite impossible for the Administration in a single instance to act with the direct frankness of genuine statesmanship?

The Park Ground.—One branch of the Common Council voted night before last to open a carriage-way across the Park. This is something, but not enough. It will relieve the pressure upon Broadway and Fulton-street somewhat. But it would have been much better if steps had been taken to convert the *whole* Park into an open, available *plaza*, well paved or flagged, and rendered ornamental as well as useful for purposes of ordinary transit and traffic. In its present state it is an absolute nuisance, and looks like the neglected common of some decaying town. Why will not the Common Council take hold of the matter resolutely, and make it what it should be?

Southern Aid for Walker.

The Southern papers give accounts of several public meetings already held in the State of Mississippi, and announce others shortly to take place in the same State, "to consider the subject of rendering material aid to General Walker in carrying out his Southern Emigration Scheme in Nicaragua." It is also reported that "the sympathy of Mississippi is fully awakened in favor of General Walker and his plans." We have not the smallest doubt of the fact. Mississippi reverses the axiom which bids men be just before they are generous. The usually accepted conventionalities which govern society outside of the happy valleys of Mississippi, fail to suggest to the inhabitants thereof, that it would be better to contribute their spare cash towards the liquidation of certain little arrearages of interest, the nonpayment of which has invested Mississippi with rather an unpleasant odor in the nostrils of men. But such considerations do not appear to avail much in that quarter. At any rate, it is quite clear that with the actual demands of Walker, for cash on the one hand, and the probable calls of Jefferson Davis for the cannon, rifles, and other equally pleasant *accessories* necessary to the dissolution of the Union, on the other, the creditors of that model State may continue to whistle for their money; and, indeed, continue to go without it, whistle they never so wisely.

Seriously, however, the intelligent sympathizers in Mississippi must be sadly wanting in the first elements of Yankee shrewdness if they cannot see that Walker's demands for money are not so much on behalf of Nicaraguan emigration as they are for the supply of Walker's absolute necessities. Several years have elapsed since the man with the gray eyes has earned so much as would provide him with a pair of ordinary spectacles for those famous optics. Failing of success as a brigand in Nicaragua, he is thrown upon his resources as a beggar in the United States; and if anybody would give him some work to do, by which he might earn a living for himself, and be enabled to settle his tailor's bill, and pay for his boots and cigars, we should rejoice to hear it. But common sense suggests that, if he is to live on charity, the fact should at least be called by its right name, and public meetings in favor of objects which can never be effectually undertaken, to say nothing of the impossibility of their ever being carried out, should be dispensed with.

There is abundance of first-rate soil in the South and West, actually crying out for the plow at this moment. The cultivation of cotton is paying as well as it ever did. There is a constant demand for pork, and corn is not a bad article to "raise" at the worst of times. Above all, money is very abundant and cheap. If, therefore, Southerners have any desire to emigrate for the improvement of their fortunes, they had better "spread" in the direction which we have indicated, than go out to a climate where they may take the yellow fever, and to a soil whose products are not by any means as profitable as cotton or corn, and where the best pork that can be found is vastly inferior to the commonest of the American descriptions. As for the glory to be acquired by going or attempting to go to Nicaragua with Walker, if it presents any attractions to the people of Mississippi, they must be more addicted to the principles of Homœopathy than we suppose them to be; or, in a state where the payment of debts is a secondary and even a tertiary consideration, a little glory must be made to go a very far way indeed.

Education, however, is being extended everywhere now-a-days; and as soon as the Mississippi sympathizers begin to read the newspapers, they will find that our Government has promised to suppress Walker's emigration schemes, and that the Administration will probably be goaded on to perform its duty in this respect by the knowledge that, if American guns do not break up the illegal designs which are attributed to Walker, English and French guns will.

The Right Kind of Enthusiasm.—We shall not be accused of vain glory, or of stretching a point in our own favor, if we state that we rather excelled our English friends on the other side of the Atlantic, in our rejoicings over the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. The Londoners did not set fire to their Guildhall, nor the merchants of Liverpool destroy the cupola of their Exchange, in trying to express their joy at the landing of the cable. The unexcitable people of the great commercial towns of Great Britain did not do a good many other things that we felt it necessary to do, in commemorating that glorious event. But they subscribed a good part of the money that was required to complete the work, and as all their enthusiasm did not expend itself in fireworks, dinners and speeches, we are glad to learn they have sufficient left to prompt them to subscribe liberally towards another cable. The London Correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says that the Telegraph Company require an additional capital to enable them to lay another cable, of $2,750,000, and have applied to the Government for a guarantee of 4½ per cent. to enable them to raise the necessary amount. The appeal has been backed by memorials from the various Chambers of Commerce, the Royal Society, and the leading merchants of London and the provinces. This is enthusiasm of the right kind, that comes out strong when substantial aid is needed, but is chary of manifesting itself when there is nothing but a glorification to be accomplished.

Signs of Progress.—A report was made in the Common Council last night as to the *cause* of the burning of the cupola of the City Hall. After nearly four months of patient investigation, the Committee has come to the conclusion that it was burned, because it caught fire. Perhaps four months more may enable them to decide that it ought to be repaired. We suggest that they now direct their energies, if not too much exhausted, to the consideration of this important point.

Amusements.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—There will be a performance of "Our American Cousin" at this house to-day in aid of the funds of the Mount Vernon Association. A comedy so celebrated and popular as Mr. Taylor's is sure on its own merits to attract a large audience, especially when it is known that the entire proceeds of the performance are generously donated by Miss Keene to the Ladies' fund.

A valuable addition has been made to Miss Keene's company in the person of Miss Laura Honey, a singing lady of more than average ability. Miss Honey made her first appearance on Monday night in the farce of the "Loan of a Lover," and by her sprightly acting and excellent vocalization created a decidedly favorable impression. Miss Honey is a vast improvement on the average singing lady, whose abilities usually consist of a huge amount of effrontery mingled with an equal proportion of vulgarity.

The Clerkship of Assembly.—Seth B. Cole, Esq., one of the most prominent candidates for the Clerkship of the Assembly, has been for a week past seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and cannot possibly recover in time to be present at the opening of the Legislature. This makes a clearer road for either Mr. Hughes or Mr. Richardson to win the Clerkship, unless some sharp Oneidan runs in ahead while these two are settling matters between them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of Senator Douglas.—The Hon Stephen A. Douglas arrived from Havana by the *Empire City* last evening. The steamer did not reach the dock until after 10 o'clock P. M., and her coming not being announced, the Senator was saved the trouble and detention of shaking hands with his numerous friends on landing. The voyage was a pleasant one, and Mr. Douglas, as well as his wife and family, suffered no inconvenience from sea-sickness, and arrived in excellent condition. Alderman Bradley and Councilman Baker, on behalf of the Committee of the Common Council were at the dock, and went immediately on board the steamer to extend to Mr. Douglas the hospitalities of the City. They were politely received, and were introduced to Mrs. Douglas, who also received the delegation with much cordiality. The arrangements having been completed, the party took a carriage, which had been specially provided, and rode to the Everett House, where rooms were in readiness for them. Captain S. P. Griffin, of the *Empire City*, politely accompanied them to their quarters, where they arrived only a few moments before 12 o'clock. Senator Douglas had no intimation of the arrangements for his reception here, and intended, as soon as he and his family were recruited, to proceed directly to Washington. Under the circumstances, he will, of course, conform so far to the wishes of the Committee of the Common Council as to remain a short time in the City. The Councilmen, it is understood, will pay their respects to him between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day at his hotel. The remainder of the programme will be duly announced by the Committee. Mr. Douglas says he will remain for three or four days in the City, and then proceed to Washington. During this time it is hinted that he will receive a serenade, on which occasion a speech may naturally be expected.

Meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association.—An adjourned meeting of this Association was held last night at Room No. 23 of the Cooper Institute. Dr. J. P. Batchelder presided, and Dr. Agnew filled the post of Secretary. Among the most noticeable persons present, where all were eminent in their several capacities, were Peter Cooper, Esq., Mayor Tiemann, General Wetmore, Dr. Reid of Edinburg, whose mission to this country is said to be, the instructing of Americans concerning the laws of health in connection with architecture, Drs. Harris, Stephens, Watson, Griscom and others. An amended form of the original Constitution was presented by the Committee. The First and Second Articles, as adopted at the last meeting, were acted upon, but the business of the evening immediately reverted to the Third Article, which was adopted with slight debate, it having relation chiefly to the terms on which a member is to be admitted. An amendment to Article 6, that members should be allowed to vote by proxy, was opposed by Mayor Tiemann, who said that the Association wanted brains, *in propriâ personâ*, and not by substitute. Amendment lost. The seventh Article caused a long debate, the point in dispute being, whether the Constitution should be altered or amended only at an annual meeting, or at any regular meeting, provided four months' previous notice were given. The four months' previous notice before any regular meeting, carried the day, (or night, rather, for it was now getting late.) and after the unanimous adoption of the Eighth Article, Dr. Griscom proceeded to read an essay on "The Sanitary Influence of Light," with which the meeting terminated.

A Five Points Scene—Attempt at Suicide.—A dissolute woman named Ellen Western, *alias* Bright, living at No. 116 Centre-street, in a den alleged to be kept by a German named Buchmann, attempted to commit suicide at the Sixth Ward Station-house on Monday evening. It appears that the proprietor of the den in Centre-street has been out of town spending Christmas with some friends, and Ellen quarreled with his wife, and was accordingly put into the street. She revenged herself by breaking a pane of glass, for which she was arrested and conveyed to the Station-house, and put into a cell down stairs. About 9 o'clock Sergeant Preston and the doorman heard a terrible screaming, but such a thing is not uncommon, as some of the prisoners, to annoy the officers, often howl and scream for an hour at a time, and no attention was paid in this instance to the screams, which gradually subsided. A few minutes afterwards the doorman went down stairs to lock up another prisoner, and then he saw Ellen suspended by the shawl, which was wound around her neck and from thence to the top of the cell. She was perfectly stiff and apparently lifeless. Sergeant Preston immediately cut her down, and after a half hour's hard work restored the girl to consciousness. He questioned her as to the motive which induced her to attempt to take her life, when she replied "she was not going to be sent to the Penitentiary to please any Dutchman; and was bound that the old Dutchman should not get the best of her." She said she was seduced over a year ago by a man from whom she bought groceries in the Bowery, and that she then lived on the town; after that Bright married her, but was unable to give her an adequate support, and she ran away from him. On being questioned as to how she felt while hanging, she replied, "I felt a —— sight better than I do now;" and in reply to the question "Where do you think you would have gone if you had died?" the girl replied, "My God would never have forsaken me for the sins I have committed." The girl spoke quite calmly and collectedly of her position on the brink of eternity.

The Telegraphic Chess Match—Philadelphia Victorious.—The second game of the Telegraphic Chess Match between New-York and Philadelphia, was resumed last evening. We continue our report of the moves from the point at which the players left off:

PHILADELPHIA.	NEW-YORK.
28. R takes R	B takes R
29. Q to Q B 2nd	K to R 2d.
30. R to K sq.	R to K B 4
31. Q to Q 2d.	P takes Knt.
32. P takes P	Q to Q 4
33. R to K R sq. (ch.)	K to Knt. sq.
34. P takes P	Q takes B P
35. Q to K R 6	P to K Knt. 4
36. B to Q 6	R to R Knt. 3
37. Q to K R 3d.	Q to K Knt. 3
38. Q to K R 8th (ch.)	K to B 2
39. R to K sq.	

And New-York finding the game hopeless, resigned. This is the second and last game of the match. The first was drawn, and, by winning the other game, Philadelphia is the victor. The New-Yorkers bore their disappointment with tolerable composure. There was but a small attendance of spectators, for the interest in the match has manifestly decreased since the opening night. One reason may be, that neither of the games was of a very brilliant character.

Our New Deputy-Comptroller.—We understand that the post of Deputy-Comptroller has been tendered by Mr. Haws to Wm. Allen, Esq., who has earned an excellent reputation for industry, integrity and financial ability in the Street Department, since the termination of the Devlin and Conover controversy in the appointment of Mr. Edward Cooper as Street Commissioner. Mr. Allen's large experience of the new system of City accounts and payments introduced by Street Commissioner Smith, will greatly tend to harmonize the business passing between the Comptroller's office and the Street Department with its many important bureaux. We wish Deputy-Comptroller Allen good speed in his new and more important post; his appointment is a tribute to merit, and we should like to see a good many more of the same origin.

Funeral of Capt. Ludlow.—The funeral of the late Captain of the *Ariel* took place yesterday from the Market-street Church, at 12 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, former Pastor of the Church, and the Rev. Mr. T. L. Cuyler, present Pastor, officiated at the service for the dead. There were a large number of persons in attendance, among whom were Commodore Vanderbilt, D. Torrance, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Armitage, and many ship Captains, former acquaintances of the deceased. The remains of Capt. Ludlow were followed to Greenwood.

Return of the Huntsville.—The screw steamship *Huntsville*, which broke her main shaft on her way to Savannah, arrived at her wharf at 4½ o'clock, P. M., yesterday, in tow of the steamship *Chesapeake*. The *Chesapeake* will leave at noon to-morrow for Portland. The cargo of the *Huntsville* will be forwarded on Thursday by the steamship *Potomac*. The *Huntsville* will be placed on the route again in about two weeks.

Senate Police Committee.—The Senate Police Committee continues its secret sessions at Florence's Hotel. It is now doing little more than collecting stray items which have not as yet been sufficiently investigated. Yesterday, three or four witnesses were called, but their testimony was not of any special interest or importance. The Committee will probably close its session on Friday.

Accident to a Sound Steamer.—The steamer *Bay State*, from Fall River, while approaching her Pier, yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, came in collision with the steamboat *Atlas*, from Amboy. The *Bay State* had her bows badly stove in, and the *Atlas* had a portion of her upper deck carried away. The *Bay State* has gone into the large balance dock to repair damages.

In Distress.—We have been requested to give publicity to the fact that an aged woman, named Mary Graham, nearly blind, was found in the street last Friday evening. She was in great distress, having lost her way, and was unable to remember the name of the street where her son "William" resided. The old woman and her son had been in the City only a few hours, and were on their way to Providence, R. I., from Pittsburg. She was taken to the Tombs for shelter, and, as she has no friends but this son, any information in regard to him will be gratefully received.

Lecture by "Ik Marvel."—Mr. Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") will deliver his lecture on "The Spending of Money," this evening, in the Rev. A. D. Gillette's church, on West Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. This is Mr. Mitchell's latest and most popular lecture.

Juvenile Emigration to the West.—Mr. H. Friedgen, an agent of the Children's Aid Society, left the City, yesterday afternoon, for the West, with a company of about 50 children. They were neatly fitted out for the journey, by this benevolent institution, and were all, without exception, in high spirits.

THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The annual festival of this institution will be held to-day, at the School No. 137 Avenue A, near Tenth-street. The exercises will commence at 11 o'clock. A dinner will be given to the children, and gifts will be distributed. The ceremony altogether will be one of a most interesting character.

Police Reports.

COMMITMENT OF BURGLARS.—It will be remembered that an attempt was made on Sunday evening to blow up the safe in the soap and candle store of Mr. D. S. Brown, No. 10 Peck-slip, when John Crutzner, on being pursued by the officers, jumped out of the third-story window upon the pavement, and was arrested, while his confederates made their escape. The Police kept on the look-out for them, and yesterday arrested John Dunn and John Hampton, who were identified as the confederates of Crutzner. The trio were yesterday brought before Justice Welsh for examination. Like most of the New-York burglars of late years, they were mere boys, the oldest being not over seventeen years of age. John Crutzner presented a pitiable sight, his face being so swollen from the injuries he received in falling upon the pavement, that it was difficult to distinguish his features, which presented an appearance very similar to the well-pummeled physiognomy of a prize-fighter. His companions, Dunn and Hampton, were fine specimens of the *genus* Dead Rabbit,—long-necked, beetle-headed, porcupine-haired, and shirtless. Hampton belongs to a family of thieves. One of his brothers was sent up to Sing Sing a few days ago, and another is now awaiting trial for stealing a bar of gold from a broker's office in Wall-street. They were all committed for trial.

ARSON CASE IN WATER-STREET.—Some days ago we stated that James Leahy, Michael Lynch and a boy named Stapleton, were arrested on a charge of wilfully setting fire to the liquor store No. 379 Water-street on the night of the 14th inst. An examination of the case was had on Monday before Justice Connolly, and resulted in the committal of Leahy and Lynch for trial. It seems that by the advice and consent of Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, the boy Stapleton was admitted as State's evidence. His confession has already been published. Thomas Leahy says he is 35 years of age; was born in Ireland; is a liquor dealer, and lived at No. 64 Eldridge-street. Michael Lynch says he is 35 years of age; was born in Ireland; lives at No. 16 Forsyth-street, and is a mason by trade. In reference to the charge preferred against them, they both declare their innocence. Judge Sweeny, counsel for Leahy, moved to have his client admitted to bail, but the motion was denied by the Court. The accused were both committed to prison—Lynch as principal, and Leahy as accessory to the fact. Judge Sweeny intimated that he would apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court to have his client admitted to bail.

RESULT OF CONJUGAL SYMPATHY.—Charles Schoenheir was yesterday arrested, charged with opening the door of a cell in the Twenty-second-Ward Station-house, and allowing his wife, who was confined there, to escape. It appears that she had been arrested at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday last, on a charge of passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Brandon Bank, Vt., and was brought to this City and placed in a cell at the above Station-house. Her husband, who called to see her on Monday evening, in the absence of the doorman, opened her cell with a false key, and she, taking advantage of her opportunity, made her escape, and has thus far managed to keep clear of the Police. The man was arrested by Officer Bowles, and taken to the Station-house, and was committed by Justice Connolly to answer the charge.

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PICTURES.—Officer Ferdon, yesterday, arrested Matthew O'Brien, Ann Hadden and Geo. Fowler, on a charge of entering the house of Mrs. Sarah J. Davis, No. 11 Hammond-street, during her absence, on the 27th inst., and willfully and maliciously destroying a number of pictures, valued at $75. The accused were taken before Justice Quackenbush, who held O'Brien to bail in the sum of $500, and committed the others, in default of bail.

THE WIFE-ABANDONMENT CASE.—The examination of Alfred W. Upham, on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife, was continued, yesterday afternoon, before Justice Welsh. Several witnesses on behalf of the complainant were examined in regard to the financial condition of Mr. Upham, and testified to his ability to support a wife, if he were so inclined. The further hearing of the case was then postponed to Thursday next.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Eliza Mooldoon, residing at No. 140 Thirty-sixth-street, attempted to commit suicide on Monday evening by jumping off the dock at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. Her rash purpose was frustrated by the interposition of a private watchman, who took her out of the water and gave her into the hands of the Police. She was taken to the Station-house for safe keeping.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.—Matthew Quinn, a laborer, was yesterday morning found dead in his bed at his residence in Sixty-seventh-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues. The cause of his death was unknown. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—The delegates from the different Committees of the two factions into which the Democracy of Kings County has been divided for two years past, have agreed upon a basis for a union, provided that their action is ratified by the masses of both sections, which, in the minds of many, is a test that the bargain will not stand. The terms are that the existing Committees are to be dissolved, an election to be held for a City Committee to consist of three members from each Ward, and a County Committee to consist of one member from each Ward and county town. Each Committee appoints an Inspector of Elections, the Aldermen and Supervisors one each, making five in all. No member of the present Committee is eligible for re-election to the new Committees.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court opened yesterday to pass sentence upon the balance of the liquor dealers, convicted of selling intoxicating drinks without license. Only one of the liquor dealers appeared and he was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, with the understanding that if he is convicted again he will be both fined and imprisoned. Warrants were issued to bring the delinquent liquor dealers before the Court, on Tuesday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE.—The Rev. H. W. Beecher lectured, last evening, in the Brooklyn Athenæum before the Mercantile Library. Previous to the hour announced for the commencement of the address, the hall was crowded, every available seat and standing-place, from the platform to the door, being occupied. The subject Mr. Beecher discussed was, "The Laws of Sympathy applied to Common Life;" the lecture being the same as the one delivered in New-York a few evenings since.

NORTH BROOKLYN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, the Rev. M. L. Scudder; Vice-President, N. Briggs; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. W. R. Tompkins; Treasurer, W. Morgan; Recording Secretary, J. A. Burr; Superintendent of Depository, the Rev. Dr. McLane. By the Treasurer's report it appears that there is a balance in the Treasury of $461 71.

MAN MISSING.—Mr. Samuel Robinson, book-keeper in a house at the foot of Robinson-street, New-York, left his residence, No. 244 Gold-street, Brooklyn, on Friday morning last, with the intention of proceeding to his business, since which time he has not been seen by his friends. He had a small sum of money, gold watch and diamond breastpin on his person.

CURIOUS THIEVES.—Two boys were arrested in the Third Precinct Monday night, having in their possession a lot of diaper pins and brass cocks, valued at $40, supposed to have been stolen, and for which an owner is wanted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laboring man, named James Farrel, residing on Franklin-street, Greenpoint, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence yesterday morning, and received such injuries as to cause almost instant death. He leaves a widow and several children.

A LIBERAL BENEFIT.—The concert given at the Athenæum Monday evening for the benefit of the Industrial School Association, netted nearly $1,000.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The next term of this Court will commence on Monday next. All notes of issue for the calender must be filed at the County Clerk's office on or before Friday next.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *Brooklyn* was brought to the Navy-Yard on Monday afternoon to receive her armament and stores. The uncertainty of all expectations among naval officers as to what they are to do, or where they are going, is illustrated by the fact that the gentleman who confidently reckoned on being the chief engineer of the *Brooklyn* is probably to-day crossing the Isthmus of Panama, on his way to join the *Merrimac* on the Pacific, in the same capacity.

The repairs to the engine of the *Niagara* will be trifling. No alterations, such as have been predicted, will be made in this fine ship. She will be "overhauled" merely, the necessary repairs made, and her armament will then be put on board, consisting, as at first intended, of the twelve immense shell-guns upon her upper deck. When in full sea trim she will probably be sent to the Pacific: indeed, it would not be strange if, in less than four months, the eagle that perches upon the stem should be looking in at our uneasy Mexican neighbors at the port of Guaymas, in the Gulf of California.

The *St. Louis*, destined for the Gulf squadron, is all ready for sea. No sailing orders, however, have yet been received. Her crew will go on board to-day. There are 1,100 now on board of the *North Carolina*. In the yard there are 2,006 all told, upon the pay rolls. The new sloop is about ready to be launched.

The protracted negotiations of the Secretary of the Navy for the two fine steamers—the *Canada* and *America*—for the Paraguay Expedition, have been brought to a sudden close by the sale of the vessels to the Messrs. Harrous Brothers, for the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, to be placed upon the route between New Orleans and Minatitlan. They are to be put in perfect order for this trade, having water-tight compartments; iron wheels to replace the present wooden ones, and the most approved force-pumps and fire engines supplied to guard against accidents. Their guards will be reduced and the vessels fully adapted for sea service. These boats will easily accommodate one thousand persons each, the saloons and cabins being fitted up in the most elegant and luxurious style, comparing favorably in their upholstery and other appointments with the *Plymouth Rock* or *Commonwealth*, the most sumptuous boats in our waters. In anticipation of their being chartered by the Government, some $40,000 were expended upon them, giving to them entire new bottoms and an immense quantity of extra fastening. The work of fitting them up will be continued by Mr. Samuel Sneden, of Green Point, who has had charge of the alterations and repairs thus far accomplished.

The United States steamer *Atlanta*, hence for Venezuela, arrived at St. Thomas on the 12th inst., having on board General Paez, all well.

Mr. John Stiles writes to the Boston papers, that the Magnetic Telegraph Line, with its connections South, has not been consolidated with the American Line, as reported by telegraph a few days ago, nor will any such arrangement take place. Since the date of that card, the Union and Magnetic Lines, with their connections South and West, have formed a connection and united their interests for 25 years with F. N. Gisborne in his proposed direct line between Boston and Halifax.

Another Trial of
LILLIE'S SAFE!

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 2, 1858.

MR. LILLIE—*Dear Sir*: Last night my office, corner Kent-av. and Morton-st., Williamsburg, was entered by burglars, and a daring, though unsuccessful attempt made to break open and rob my Safe, which, fortunately for me, was one of yours.

A sledge hammer weighing 18¼ pounds, together with two smaller hammers, three cold chisels, two punchers, and an iron bar, were found near the Safe in the morning, which, from their appearance and the dents upon the door and top of the Safe, would indicate that they had been thoroughly used in trying to cut or break open the Safe. An attempt was made with the punch and sledge to drive the bolt of the lock in so as to blow it open with powder, as they had done three or four sheet iron Safes in this neighborhood within two or three months past. But they found in this one a construction of metal which successfully resisted any tools or efforts they could bring to bear upon it.

You will please send me another Safe of the same size, as I am perfectly satisfied that your Safes will effectually resist any attempt burglars may be able to make to open them. Yours respectfully, F. S. STERLING.

The above-described Safe is to be seen at
FAIRBANKS & CO.'S,
Agents for LILLIE'S Safe,
No. 189 Broadway.

A Beautiful Holiday Present.
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Sheriff's Sale of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,
At No. 10 Spruce-st.,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29,
At 10 A. M., by order of
JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.

$50. Singer's New Family Sewing Machine. $50.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies very properly set their faces against the habitual use of stimulants, but there are times when the sex will find, in the use of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, as a medicine, the surest refuge from the pains and penalties peculiar to their delicate organization. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. General Dépôt, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"DUBUQUE, IOWA, Dec. 13, 1858.

To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,
MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Toilet Gifts.—CANTRELL' HAS A HANDSOME stock of elegant embroidered Slippers, from which a suitable present for a wife to make to her husband, or a lady to a gentleman, can be selected. Nothing can be more elegant or more appropriate. Call at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and make a purchase. CANTRELL'S stock of Ladies' Gaiters, Gentlemen's Boots, and Children's Shoes embrace everything in his line required by comfort, and his charges are wonderfully moderate.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York,
No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans
No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Holiday Gifts.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN will give satisfaction to the most fastidious penman. None use but to approve. All styles of pens, pencils, and hard-rubber goods for sale at No. 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

Jules Hauel's Aromatic Vinegar is not only a great disinfecting agent to be used in sick chambers, but is a certain cure for sick headache, neuralgic pains, &c. It is a delightful cosmetic, and has obtained a just celebrity for its many excellent hygenic properties. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ballou's French Yoke Skirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, a large stock of gents' dressing gowns and a general variety of gents' furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Useful Holiday Goods.
Gentlemen's Fancy Gloves, Paris Scarfs, superior Linen Collars, fine Suspenders, Robes, Mufflers, Shawls, &c., at the popular stand No. 61 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

A Choice Lot of New-Year's Presents,
AT
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 683 Broadway.

Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy—A fresh supply of this Favorite Remedy For Coughs.
For sale at the dépôt,
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Are just publishing a new series of American and foreign Views on glass and paper.

Wines, Cordials, &c., of the finest Qualities.—Old Nectar Whisky, very old and pure, from Allegany County, Pa.
MACY & JENKINS, No. 116 Fulton-st.

The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash as prescribed by Dr. CHURCHILL, for consumption, scrofula and nervous debility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the sole general dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 49 John-st. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Send for circulars.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway. New York.

Not a Grey Hair in all New-York, or would not be, if all our elderly people used HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, New-York.

Bartholf's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—*Times.* OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

PETRIE—MCKEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., GEORGE H. PETRIE to EMMA F., daughter of Mr. John H. McKee, all of this City.

WYETH—PRIME.—On Monday morning, Dec. 27, by the Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, LEONARD J. WYETH to CHARLOTTE, daughter of Edward Prime.

MARVIN—LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., HENRY CLAY MARVIN, Esq., to LYDIA HOOPER, daughter of Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

TOOTHE—WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by the Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., WILLIAM TOOTHE, of Chicago, Ill., to MARY B., youngest daughter of Thos. Woodward.

UNDERHILL—KIRKHAM.—At Jefferson Valley, on Monday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Keyes, Mr. EUGENE UNDERHILL, of New-York City, to JUSIE, second daughter of Thomas H. Kirkham, Esq., of the former place.

CARRASCO—COTTON.—At Fall River, Mass., at the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, and in Newport, R. I., on Monday, Dec. 27, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, at the residence of the bride's father, PEDRO J. CARRASCO, of Cardenas, (Cuba,) to EMILY, daughter of Charles Cotton, M. D.

VAN VLIET—PURDY.—At Macedon, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. Horace Eaton, JOHN B. VAN VLIET, of New-York, to ABBIE J., daughter of Alexander Purdy.

DIED.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, MARY, widow of Thomas Scott, in the 82d year of her age. Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Meigs D. Benjamin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 144 East 13th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

SPRING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, MARY LEE, only daughter of L. Louis and Martha C. Spring. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 84 West 44th-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KEYES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, after a long illness of consumption, MARGARET KEYES, in the 29th year of her age. The friends of the family, and those of her brother Christopher, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 329 2d av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LEONARD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 27, MARY ADAIR, only daughter of the Rev. Alexander S. Leonard, in the 22d year of her age. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th av., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

O'CONNOR.—At his late residence in 92d-st., on Monday evening, Dec. 27, TOBIAS C. O'CONNOR, Sr., in the 55th year of his age. The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) from St. Lawrence's Church, in 84th-st., near 5th-av., at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

GOULDY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, of croup, CATHARINE ANN, daughter of Francis and Jane Gouldy, aged 1 year and 11 months. Funeral at 12 o'clock M., this day, (Wednesday,) from the Trinity M. E. Church in 34th-st., near 8th-av.

CALVERT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 27, of remittent and typhoid fever, Mrs. MARTHA CALVERT, wife of John Calvert, in the 54th year of her age. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from her residence, No. 175 West 28th st.

"She calmly stood on the Jordan of death,
And smiled as the waves swept by;
'Father!' she said, 'if thou willest it,
Let thy suffering servant die;
Let me pass away from the ills of life,
To a fairer and brighter clime;
Let me find a holier place of rest,
Let me lean my head on thy loving breast,
Let me die in thine own good time.'"

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 27, FRANCES C., wife of Samuel Hoffman, and daughter of the late Philip J. Livingston, in the 74th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family, including those of her son, Alfred W. Hoffman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th-av., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 27, Mrs. MARY ANN JOHNSON, widow of Jonathan Johnson, deceased, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 71 years, 2 months and 1 day. The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, E. D. Truesdell, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to be present. Carriages will be in attendance at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 11:15 train from New-York.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 27, SOPHRONIA A., daughter of Stephen O. and Susan Jennings, aged 1 year and 8 months. Her remains were taken on Tuesday to Southold, L. I., for interment.

HALL.—At Rochester, on Monday, Dec. 27, HARRIET J. HALL, of Hartford, Conn. The body will be conveyed to the latter place for interment.

TO NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

THE MOST SUITABLE

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT

YOU CAN BESTOW UPON YOUR DESERVING

CLERKS IS THE

LIVES OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS,

BY FREEMAN HUNT, A. M.,

Late editor of the "Merchants' Magazine," with nineteen steel portraits.

Two volumes, 8vo, bound in cloth....................$5 00

The same—bound in library sheep....................6 00

The same—bound in half-calf or half-antique.......8 00

The same—bound in Turkey-gilt....................12 00

Mr. HUNT, the editor of this valuable book, was for several years gathering the material for this important addition to the sterling literature of the country. It contains, among others, well-written biographies of Thomas H. Perkins, Thomas P. Cope, Peter C. Brooks, James G. King, Stephen Girard, Matthew Carey, Jonathan Goodhue, Gideon Lee, Walter R. Jones, Samuel Appleton, Asa Clapp, John J. Astor, Amos and Abbott Lawrence, Judah Touro, Stephen Allen, Henry Laurens, Robert Morris, John Hancock, Harry R. W. Hill, and other prominent merchants, by such biographers as Edward Everett, Joseph R. Chandler, Charles King, the Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Rev. Dr. Blake, Nathan Appleton, Josiah Quincy, G. S. Hilliard, the Rev. E. Peabody, Alexander Walker, &c.

DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.,

And for sale by the principal booksellers.

FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee-pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
A full assortment, comprising over three hundred styles. Also, a variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the HOLIDAYS,
Just received, and for sale low to the trade, by
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer,
No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER contains every week a column on "Billiards," edited by the celebrated Champion Player, MICHAEL PHELAN. It also has a diagram showing the way to make the Thirteen Shot. For sale at all news-dépôts.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School of the Hedding M. E. Church, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., will take place on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, 1858. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

IK MARVEL LECTURES TO-NIGHT, AT the Rev. A. D. Gillette's Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Spending of Money.* Tickets 25 cents each. See advertisement.

JUST THE HAT FOR MAKING A NEW Year's call can be purchased at the NEW HAT COMPANY'S store, No. 148 Nassau-st., near Spruce, at prices that defy competition.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
EBENEZER COLLAMORE,
NO. 403 BROADWAY,
Near Walker-st.,
Is now opening a large stock of
NEW GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
FRENCH CHINA DINING AND TEA SETS
Of the latest style and best quality.
CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS.
Comprising a great variety of neat and beautiful patterns.
WEDGWOOD.
A good assortment of this chaste and unique Ware.
Also, a large collection of
PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUETTES,
At very low prices.
BLUE CANTON CHINA, BY THE SET OR PIECE.
WHITE STONE DINNER AND TEA WARE
Of superior quality and new shapes. Which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

GLEASON'S
NEW WEEKLY
LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP
FOR THE
NEW-YEAR
is out.

It is a splendid number, full of interesting reading. Among the Engravings are Portraits of Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State; Senators Douglas, Sumner and Hale.

For sale at all the Periodical Dépôts.
Price Four Cents.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
has been proved, by twelve years' experience,
THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.,
and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale low by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR PAIN or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than KNAPP'S Indian Strengthening Plasters. General Dépôt, No. 332 Hudson-st. Sold by all Druggists.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c. —Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 136, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

DAVID RAIT,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
REPRESENTING D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.
DIAMOND RINGS, LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES, CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS, MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHAIN BRACELETS.
SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW
RETAIL PRICES.

FIRST E-PISTOL-ARY SHOT
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MR. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip:

DEAR SIR:
Mrs. Smith and myself wish to inquire whether you continue to *retail Plated Goods*; also, whether your prices are as reasonable and your assortment as good as formerly. If so, we desire to make our annual call for the purchase of holiday gifts. Please reply through the papers, and oblige Yours, &c.,
J. SMITH, No. 110 Astor-place.

Mr. Smith is respectfully informed that, although our attention is principally confined to METALS and the wholesale trade, we *do* continue the *retail* department, and have at present a full assortment of richly-plated URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, &c., at prices which offer great inducements to purchasers.
LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

WONDERS OF THE STEREOSCOPE.
Those who have not yet seen this extraordinary scientific triumph should at once avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the APPLETONS. They have thousands of different views, plain and colored, on glass and paper, comprising all the noted cities of the Old and New World, the Rivers, Lakes and Mountains, Monuments and Statues, all of which are sold at very moderate rates. A great variety of Boxes on hand, at all prices.
Family Groups of from two to twenty persons taken in beautiful style for the Stereoscope.
Very favorable terms made to wholesale dealers.
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AN AMENDE HONORABLE.

The following article from the *Home Journal*, is with pleasure submitted by Mr. Bonner for general perusal:

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We have remarked with interest the advance made by the New-York Ledger in the path that leads to distinction. We have noticed Mr. Bonner since the commencement of his career as editor and proprietor of the Ledger. We have observed the energy he possessed, the tact he displayed, the discernment he evinced, and the talent he has shown. Marking all these particulars, we are not astonished at the success that has crowned his efforts and placed his subscription-list, in point of number, before all others in the world. The New-York Ledger fills a requirement that was long felt in the reading community. There was wanted just such a paper. The number for the 1st of January, 1859, is a model as regards matter, print and contents. In it are commenced the Mount Vernon Papers, by Edward Everett; the first of which, a carefully prepared article, is introductory in its character, and gives an account of the causes which induced the movement, in which Mr. Everett takes a prominent position, for the purchase of Mount Vernon. He vindicates Mr. Washington from the censure poured out upon him for demanding an exorbitant price for it, and winds up by proposing that each of the million readers of the Ledger shall contribute half a dollar toward the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate. The appearance of Mr. Everett's article will bring the Ledger to the notice of many persons who have not heretofore seen it. They will find an agreeable variety of miscellaneous articles, from the pens of constant contributors, that are written not only in good taste, but which inculcate moral truths. Among the contributions to the present number, we notice an article by Fanny Fern, poems by John G. Saxe, Joseph Barber, Alice and Phœbe Cary, William Ross Wallace, George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, and Thomas Dunn English, the author of "Ben Bolt," and prose articles by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and Drs. Wadsworth and Smith. We understand that no less than five hundred thousand copies of this number of the Ledger have been printed, and were issued from the publishing agency of Ross & Tousey, in Nassau-st.

[After the above notice of the Ledger was ready for publication, we read Mr. Bonner's "card," attributing to us expressions which render us liable to be misunderstood. The remarks alluded to were made concerning a certain London paper only, and not, as it might seem, with reference to the entire English Press. We never intended to charge journalists "over there," generally, with any unfair practices toward American authors. When our attention was called to the circumstance of which Mr. Bonner so justly complained, we noticed it (on the twenty-third of October last) in the following words:

* * * "*The 'Tale for Truant Husbands,' published in the Home Journal of the ninth instant, credited to the London Family Herald—from which paper we copied it—was written for the New-York Ledger, by Sylvanus Cobb, Junior. We were once before misled by the London Herald in the same manner. Our friends on the other side of the sea, when they borrow from American works, should not so often neglect to give the proper credit.*"

And here, as the lawyers say, "we rest our case."]

The "addition" made to the above article by General Morris, in explanation of a matter referred to in a card recently published by the proprietor of the New-York Ledger, shows how a gentleman can and should, and does, "set a matter right." On reading it, Mr. Bonner was so well pleased with its spirit, that he came to the conclusion that the man who could write so handsome an article, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, was too clever not to have his name enrolled among the Ledger's list of eminent contributors; and he at once made the General a proposition to write some songs for the Ledger, which proposition was promptly accepted. The fact is, General Morris is not only a poet, a wit and a journalist of rare experience, but a gentleman, in the broadest and fullest sense of the term. As the author of "The Humorous Poetry of the English Language" says, he is "the father of polite literature in America." The writing of some Songs for the Ledger will not in the least interfere with the General's duties on the *Home Journal*, which, by-the-way, has recently appeared in new type, and presents a very attractive appearance.

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Will be published on Thursday, the 30th instant. In addition to the Calendar for 1859, complete election returns from all the States holding elections in 1858, and other interesting political matter. It will contain election returns of the State of New-York by Townships and Wards—an entirely new feature. Agents and others will please send in their orders without delay.

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VELVET CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c.,
At No. 296 Canal-st. and No. 503 Broadway.
40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

W. B. MACKENZIE having this day (Dec. 24) made an assignment of his entire stock and interest in the above establishments for the benefit of his creditors, the undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of all desirous of making purchases for the Holidays to the exceedingly rich and elegant stock of goods, now being sold at very great sacrifice, at the above places. As the sale is positive, the goods have been marked down to a very low rate for cash.
B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

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No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains in their
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Consisting of Lace and Embroidered Sets
COLLARS,
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BANDS,
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SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS,
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AT LESS THAN
OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.
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CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.

PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

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BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open, THIS WEEK,
A choice selection of NEEDLEWORK SETS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices.

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS.
H. EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
Will offer, on Monday, Dec. 27,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,
Consisting of
5,000 GARMENTS,
At less than
ONE-HALF OF FORMER PRICES.
LINED CIRCULARS AT $4 50 TO $7,
Worth from $10 to $18.
LINED SLEEVE CLOAKS, AT $4 50, $5, $6 AND $8
Worth double these prices.
OUR STOCK OF SLEEVE CLOAKS
Comprise all
THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
WILL BE OFFERED
At prices varying
FROM $3 50 TO $8,
A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.
ON THE ORIGINAL COST.
H. EDGERTON,
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NOTICE!

IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,

SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell

LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.

Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.

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Proprietors of the Patent,
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LACE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit
On Monday, Dec. 27,
An invoice of Superb Lace Goods,
Comprising the Newest and Most Elegant
Designs in the various makes of Lace, in
MANTILLAS,
BORNEASE,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
VEILS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
CAPES,
FLOUNCES,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
AND SUPERB BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.

E. WILLIAMS, LATE PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.,
Will offer for the balance of the month the following novelties, suitable for
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
At Half the Usual Prices:
Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs, (an immense assortment.)
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Sets.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Point Applique, Honiton, Valenciennes and Medallion Lace Sets.
Black Thread and French Lace Veils.
Black Thread and French Lace Barbes and Coiffeurs.
Real Lace Capes, Shawls, Mantillas, and Flouncings.
Infants' Robes, Waists and Capes.
Also, Muslin Trimmings.
Best Paris Kid Gloves, in all shades.

HOLIDAY CARD TO THE BOYS

AND THEIR
PARENTS.
The Winter stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Comprises a choice assortment of
OVERCOATS, SCHOOL SUITS, HOLIDAY SUITS,
YOUTHS' CLOTHING, and SUPERB
FANCY JACKETS,
made expressly for the present Winter, and comprising the most elegant styles.
THE REVISED SCALE OF PRICES
will be found to be
VERY MODERATE,
and the special attention of parents is wanted to the superior cut and finish of every article in the stock.

YOU CAN BUY
DESIRABLE GOODS AT MACY'S,
Such as ribbons, embroideries,
Hosiery and gloves,
Linen handkerchiefs,
Flannels of every style and quality,
Bleached and brown cottons cheap,
Plain and plaid muslins, Swiss and book do.
Tarleton muslins in pink. blue, white and crimson,
Silk and cotton lace goods,
In every variety, which will be sold cheap.
YOU
CAN
BUY GOOD AND USEFUL GOODS
At low figures, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY

Will offer, THIS WEEK:

Application Point Sets, all trimmed	for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars	for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed	for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars	for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs	for $25 and upward.

Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.

The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

GENTLEMEN'S ROBES DE CHAMBRE

Imported expressly for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladies who design making presents
TO GENTLEMEN
cannot select anything more elegant,
SEASONABLE, and ACCEPTABLE,
than one of these superb ROBES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

INDIA CAMELS HAIR

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Dec. 27,
THEIR LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK,
Comprising every variety of the manufacture of
CASHMERE, URMESTERE, LAHORE, DELHI, &c.,
At a great reduction from former prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS—HOLIDAY GIFTS.—VALENCIENNES and MEDALLION SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in new shapes and designs, very rich and cheap.
POINT A'L'AIGUILLE. POINT APPLIQUE, and
HONITON SETS, COLLARS, and
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Twenty-five per cent. under regular prices.
BLACK THREAD and FRENCH COLLARS, VEILS,
COIFFURES, BARBES, and CROWNS;
REAL CHANTILLY THREAD WRISTLETS, entirely new, and very handsome; all very appropriate for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Eleven hoops, Damascus steel, made after the latest Paris models, $1 50; 12 do., $1 75; 17 do., $3; 21 do., $3 50; and 30 hoops, $4. All made by us in the best manner and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Dépôt, No. 383 Broadway. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CHEAP, HANDSOME and USEFUL.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, has on hand a very large stock of desirable goods for Presents, some of which can be worn by parties not in mourning.

ENGLISH DE LAINES	12½ cents.
CALICOES, warranted fast colors	10 cents.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS	12½ cents.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS	35 cents.

Another lot of those CUBAN CLOTHS, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents.
500 handsome CRAPE SETS, $1 08, worth $2.
300 WHITE and WHITE AND BLACK, 75 cts. and $1.
BONNETS, CLOAKS, Head-Dresses, Jet Jewelry, and all Fancy Articles, at cost prices.
N. B.— W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,

Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,

No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

BROOKLYN! BROOKLYN!

Holiday presents of Hosiery. Come and see our beautiful Zephyr Wool Hoods, Sontags, etc., knitted at our own factory. Also, every variety of Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, etc., at prices far less than New-York, at COTTRELL'S Hosiery Emporium,
No. 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, for $1 31; 13 springs, $4 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs $15 per doz. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS!

FURS!
LADIES, COME AS QUICK AS YOU CAN.

A large lot of splendid Mink Furs, just received from head-quarters.

As these Furs, owing to some unavoidable delay, have reached us late, we are determined to close them out cheap.

Come early, as the crowd is greater late in the day, and see
GENUINE MINK FURS—
Selling at less than
AUCTION PRICES.
At THE FUR TRAPPER'S DEPOT,
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND ELEGANT assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs, at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents', boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-st., between Gold and William sts.
CHARLES P. MELLENY.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

$275 FOR A SUPERB AND RICH-TONED rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished in a style of grandeur rarely to be found; most elegant open carvings, of unique design; the whole finished in style of Louis XIV.; carved legs and magnificent decorations; most celebrated City maker, and fully guaranteed; nearly new and perfect; has all the modern improvements; must be seen to be described, at No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, after 7 A. M., till 8 P. M., this week. This is the greatest bargain in New-York.

A RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD seven-octave piano-forte, powerful rich tone, for sale cheap, at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn; grand circular scale; best city makers; made to order three months ago; scalloped bottom, rich carvings, fluted keys, magnificently ornamented in rich style throughout, and well worthy the notice of those in search of a beautiful parlor instrument at a bargain. Has makers' warrantee. Cost $375; price $200. Apply day or evening, for 3 days.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE organs, Martin's guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for New-Years' presents. Second-hand pianos at $30, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Also, for rent on the most reasonable terms, by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY.—A 450 seven-octave piano-forte, finished back, four round corners, three rows, moldings, carved legs. short time in use, for $240; beautifully inlaid with pearl, full, rich tone, and will be guaranteed; can be seen at the music store No. 245 6th-av., for three days.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

TWO NEW AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-octavo pianos. One with 4 large round corners, carved legs, and pearl keys with full metallic plate and all the late improvements. A great bargain for cash, or a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st. Also a good rosewood piano for $90.

A LADY'S CIRCUMSTANCES COMPEL her to dispose of her piano-forte, a $400 instrument, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners, scolloped keys, highly polished case; short time in use; was selected by a competent judge from one of the oldest makers in the City; has beautiful tone and touch. Can be seen at the residence No. 7 2d-st., before Jan. 1.

FOR SALE—PRICE $80—A GOOD PIANO, ROUND corners, nice case and powerful tone, is in perfect order. Apply at No. 193 South 1st-st., Williamsburg. Also, lessons on the most approved method, by a young gentleman; in New-York or Brooklyn. Terms, $12 to $18 per quarter. Also, evening lessons.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Ladd's pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-TONED Piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold at extremely low prices, from $210 to $250, and fully warranted. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 15 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAIN—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave rosewood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $500—been used a few months; in perfect order; will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A FULL RICH TONE 7 1-2 OCTAVE PIANO-forte, rosewood case, serpentine mouldings, carved legs, pearl keys. To be sold for want of use. Will be disposed of at less than cost. Can be seen at No. 30 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—10 stops, 1½-octave, pedals, and splendidly decorated in gold and colors. Seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays till 2 P. M., at office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Nassau-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PAR-LOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

FIVE MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE THREE-stringed rosewood pianos will be sold at very low prices, if applied for before Jan. 1. P. LYNCH, Manufacturer, No. 927 Broadway, near 21st-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BI-ble House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

TWO SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD PIANO-fortes will be sold very low. Inquire at 358 Bowery.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE,

AND PAPER HOUSES.

The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.

They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out.) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.

These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.

The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

HOLIDAY CARD.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

A large and well-assorted stock of Ladies' and Children's Furs of every grade.

Splendid Sets (complete) from $10 to $20.

Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns.

Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st., has now on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods of recent importation, such as richly decorated Dining and Tea Sets, Vases, Parian statuettes, &c. Also, Cut and Ingrained Glass Ware, Bohemian Glass, and other fancy goods, which are offered for sale at low prices.

CONFECTIONERY.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
PURE ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES.
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N.B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Appropriate Holiday Presents at No 297 Broadway, A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTAB-LISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THOMAS TURNER, Baker, at No. 5 Carmine-st., corner of 6th-av., near Bleecker-st., would announce to his friends that he is making extensive preparations for the approaching holidays. Cakes of every description, ornamental and substantial. Send in your orders early.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—NEAT LITTLE DESK seals, with initials engraved thereon, suitable for sealing notes and letters. These articles are very appropriate for presents. and at very moderate prices. For sale by A. W. FRANCIS, Stone-seal Engraver, No. 315 Broadway, up stairs.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—H. W. HUNTER, OPtician, No. 169 William-st., has on hand a fine assortment of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STAtionery articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

HEALTH ACQUIRED BY CALISTHENICS AND ELOCUTION.—A French lady wishes to reengage part or the whole of her time, as a daily or resident teacher in schools or families requiring thorough instruction in French, German, Italian, English, Spanish, Composition, Calisthenics, Elocution. and the branches of a liberal education. References to finish pupils. Lessons at her residence 50 cents an hour. Miss W. W, care of Mr. LEROY, French Chemist, 809 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business. Desks may now be secured on low terms. Book-keeping only $10. Regular terms for the full Commercial Course, $25.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—TWO YOUTHS, of either sex, can obtain board, tuition, rooms, &c., in a private family, at No. 84 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, where they will receive the personal supervision and kind care of an experienced instructor and instructress. For terms, references, and further particulars, apply as above.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene County, N. Y.—Male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call at 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—DAY AND evening classes for beginners, and conversation; admission to both, $3 a month; at No. 82 4th-av. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French questions addressed to them.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

TEACHERS.

COMPETENT TEACHERS FOR ANY DEPARTMENT of Literature, Science and Art, can be engaged by application at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway. Particular attention paid to orders for music teachers. Public schools supplied without charge. References—Faculty Amherst College; Prof. G. F. Root, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, and others. Wanted—several competent teachers of music, French and English; and of German, French and music; and several of higher English. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher of the higher English classes, Book-keeping, Elocution, Mathematics, &c., as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish languages, would offer his services to principals of educational institutions, parents or others desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of any of the foregoing branches. Address S. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess, to give instruction in the English branches and the rudiments of French. Would prefer to go South. Address ELIZABETH H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE TEACHER, in a boarding and day school. Apply, with reference, for three days, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., to Mrs. H. N. HEATH, No. 147 West 46th-st

WANTED—A LADY AS RESIDENT FRENCH Governess, in a young ladies' boarding-school. None but those thoroughly competent need apply. Address M. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A STUDENT IN THE GEN. THEOLOGICAL Seminary, a graduate of an Eastern College, wishes to spend an hour or two a day in teaching in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION IN the City or country; references unexceptionable. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 144 New-York *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—LEFT HIS RESIDENCE, NO. 244 Gold-st., Brooklyn, for his place of business, at the foot of Robinson-st., New-York, on Friday morning, Dec. 24, SAMUEL ROBERTSON, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, slim built, sallow complexion, black hair and eyes, brown side whiskers, slightly bald on top of the head, weighing about 135 pounds; had on a blue pilot-cloth overcoat, black doeskin pants, black vest and a new brown plush cap; had on his finger a blue enameled diamond ring. Any information left at his residence, or at the Merchants' Line Steamboat Office, foot of Robinson-st., or at J. C. GAZALY'S, No. 163 West-st., will be thankfully received.

MECHANICS WILL PLEASE READ THE advertisement of the AMERICAN UNION FAIR, under the head of Amusements.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT lady of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker, understands the instruction of children, and would be otherwise useful. Salary no object; would leave the City if required. Communications addressed to Miss LABART, Broadway Post-Office, for one week, will meet attention.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece, situations, in one family or separate; one as cook; understands meats, poultry, and baking; does up linens in a magnificent style; wages $7 to $8; the niece is a good chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, and sews neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO, BY A YOUNG lady willing to make herself useful in a family or school; she is a competent teacher, and an agreeable and ingenious member of a family. A home will be the most important consideration in the compensation. Address E. L. M., Box No. 137, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A CLEAN, NEAT AND REspectable young woman, with the best of references, a situation in the City or country as plain cook and baker and good washer and ironer, or general house-worker; she is an experienced and trustworthy servant, willing and able to work. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as children's nurse and seamstress, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of family sewing. Best of City reference. Call or address No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A MIDdle-aged woman who has lived in good families and has many years' experience; she is willing to assist in washing and ironing and can give good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 3d-av., first door from corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen in a private family—one as cook, washer and ironer: the other to do chamberwork, waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman; is a first-rate cook and baker; is a very good washer and ironer; can give good City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen No. 238 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED FOR A RELIABLE, FAITHFUL AND highly recommended girl, a situation as general houseworker, or good plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found very economical, truthful and neat—perfectly efficient in her duties, and will try hard to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TIDY AND WILLING YOUNG woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; also, a laundress who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND FULLY-competent person, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork alone; can offer the best of reference if required. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as seamstress; one as cook; one to do general housework. Also by three nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th street, near Broadway.

WANTED.—TWO VERY RESPECTABLE WOMEN wish to obtain work by the day. They understand all kinds of house-cleaning, and are first-rate washers and ironers; can give the best of City reference for honesty and capability. Apply at No. 178 Division-st., in the basement, near Norfolk-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls. One to cook, wash and iron. the other as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to do housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st. till engaged. Can give references.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WANTS TO FIND A place for a waitress who has lived some time with her, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 6 East 14th-st.

A SMART YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as a thorough meat and pastry cook: understands all kinds of fancy cooking, soups, game and preserves; will be found perfectly competent and anxious to give satisfaction. No objection to the country. Call at 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A CHORISTER IN THE A. R. PRESbyterian Church, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. The Committee on Singing will meet in the basement of the Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7½ P. M.

A YOUNG LADY, LATELY ARRIVED from Germany, wishes to accompany a family (German preferred) to Lima, Peru, as traveling companion. Address S. F., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, HARD-WORKing young married man, a situation in City or country; understands all kinds of farm-work, the care of horses and stock of every description; is an excellent vegetable gardener; his wife is a good cook, and makes the best butter in market; will take moderate wages and give the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the care and raising of stock and horses; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, E. S., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG BOY 16 years of age, just from school, in a drygoods jobbing house or mercantile establishment; writes a fair hand and is quick at figures, and can give the best City reference. Apply or address at his parent's residence, M. B., No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man who has five years' recommendation; he perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, and is of a most obliging disposition; has the best City reference from his last place. Address C. M. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable, steady, sober Protestant man; is fully competent and has good City references. Apply 3 days, at No. 292 4th av., near 22d-st.; will be found willing and obliging.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS Coachman in a private family; is well acquainted with the care of horses; any one wanting a trustworthy man will call at the house of his last employer, No. 11, West 32d street for two days. Wages no object.

WANTED—BY A MAN, 30 YEARS OF AGE, A situation as general clerk; is a good correspondent, can furnish City references, and will make himself generally useful for a small salary. Address G. W. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, a situation as assistant in a hotel or grocery store; satisfactory reference given. Address C. P., Box No 137 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT CLERK, who is preparing for the profession, wishes to procure a situation. Speaks French, Spanish and German. References excellent. Please address S. S., Box No. 112, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK, WHOSE WHOLE TIME will be required, to collect rents, accounts, and keep books, and capable of taking charge generally of several tenement houses. None but those that have had experience in, and thoroughly familiar with the business of letting houses and collecting rents, need apply. Salary, $600 to $700. Good City reference required. Address T. D., Box No. 61 Post-Office, stating name, references, and where last employed.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; he must understand driving and taking care of horses; also the management of a garden. The woman must be a good washer and ironer, and do the cooking of the family. Inquire at No. 31 Wall-st., in the basement office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with the dry goods jobbing business; will not be expected to influence trade. Apply to HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO PERFECTLY UNDERstands the manufacture of refined Coal Oil, for burning; a good situation will be given. Address, stating references and the compensation expected, ATWATER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. E. COOLEY. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A CLEAN, HEALTHY AMERICAN, Welch or Scotch Protestant girl, to take the principal charge of a quiet infant and do plain sewing. Also, a neat small girl. Good references required. Apply at No. 212 2d-av., second door below 13th-st.

WANTED.—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A STAPLE Dry Goods Jobbing House; good penmanship, capacity, &c., indispensable. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE and seamstress; an American who can give unexceptionable reference will find a good home by addressing W. L., Box 137, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing in a private family; must be a good plain cook. Apply, between 9 and 12 in the morning, at No. 88 West 21st-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO GENERAL housework (Protestant preferred) in a small family, where a good home may be found. Apply at No. 31 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITHOUT A CHILD or husband. References required. Apply for two days between 10 and 5 o'clock at No. 18 West 32d-st.

TO DENTISTS.—A DENTIST, THOROUGHLY competent in mechanical and surgical dentistry, is wanted at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Applicants by letter will state their age, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, the wages required, and their references.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Comprising 400 acres situate in the valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., within 50 miles of the City, and 8 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 10 miles long, unrivaled for beauty of scenery. good fishing, and salubrous atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is furnished. The farm (two-thirds of which is arable, level and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, grain, stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with wood, water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, refer to R. B. COLEMAN, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., or J. H. CALDWELL, office of Wm. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing [illegible] acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris [illegible] N. J., and one hour's ride from New York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead, of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy and a young apple orchard of [illegible] trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY of three ladies desire a moderate-sized, plainly-furnished house, somewhere between 10th and 30th sts., or near 4th-av. or Broadway; they would prefer to take such a house for three months, but will take it if required till the first of May. Address S., Box No. 2,020 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 52 Essex-st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x200. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, and a bedroom in the attic, all in good order, Croton and waste-pipe up, of a house in 13th-st., west of 5th av., till the 1st of May, or longer if both suited, to a family without boys. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., near 6th-av., in the grocery. Rent $20 per month.

$500, $600, $800, $1,000 OR $2,000 Cottage Houses on 2, 4, 6 or 8 lots ground, at East New-York. Easy terms payment. Property is growing rapidly in value, and accessible by numerous city railroads. Also, several Garden Farms to rent. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 102 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 36 feet front and rear, with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 15th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FARM OF 200 ACRES of good land, with stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., for only $8,000; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The farm is five miles from Paterson, N. J., and 21 miles from New-York. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE STORE TO LET.—From the 1st January, a large store on 8th av. near 19th st. The above being a splendid store calculated for any business. Inquire of D. A. SHOTWELL, No. 174 8th-av., near 19th-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND PART OF A HOUSE to let, three stories, high stoop, range, gas, bath, water-closet, &c., &c., on the north side of 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply at No. 209 East 19th-st. N. B.—Immediate possession may be had.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE STONE factory and never-failing water-power, one hour's ride from New-York by railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, India Rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements; rent not to exceed $400 per annum; location between 4th and 20th sts., and 2d and 9th avs. Address D. L., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE IN THE *Times* Building, consisting of a private room fronting on Park-row, with or without half of an adjoining room. Inquire at room No. 9, of No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CAnal-st., a large room now occupied as a piano wareroom. Possession immediately if required. Pianos for sale low.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE TWO-story houses and lots on Degraw-st., Brooklyn, near Hicks-st. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT,
No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. To a small family, without children, would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE up town. Apply to JOS. NEILSON, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSE AGENCY WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, honest, reliable man, fully competent to take full charge of tenement or other property, make repairs, &c. Particular attention would be given to tenement-houses. Best of reference and security given. Address C. WESCOTT, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,

No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND ROOMS MAY BE had for families or single gentlemen at No. 14 West 28th-st. The house is admirably located, being one door West of Broadway, and is replete with all modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant single rooms, with partial board, at $3 per week. Also, a gentleman and wife can obtain a large front room, with pantry, at $7 50 per week. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, WHO HAS received a thorough general education, and the very best instruction in vocal and instrumental music, wishes board and a comfortable room in a French or American family, where lessons in music would be received in compensation. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address, stating particulars, ELLENA DE F. STANTON, Brooklyn.

TWO GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD ROOM together can have in the advertiser's family a fine large comfortably-furnished room with breakfast and tea; dinner on Sundays; bath-room adjoining; no other boarders. Location between Bond and 8th-st., near Broadway. Unexceptionable references indispensable. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

MUSIC FOR BOARD.—A LADY TEACHER of the Piano Forte and Singing, will give lessons to one or three persons, in exchange for a room and board, in a respectable family. The highest City reference given. Address R. J. MUSIC, Box 150 *Times* office.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished rooms on the first and second floors, private table, or on European plan, or the whole house furnished.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26, NEAR BLEECKER-st. A large front room for two, on second floor, with large pantries, fuel and gas, for $12 per week. Other nice rooms, to single gentlemen, for $4 per week.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board at 37 Washington-square. References exchanged.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuner and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

George A. Leavitt, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, DEC. 29, 1858.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. will sell at auction, under Barnum's Museum, a bookseller's stock, without any reserve—an elegant assortment of the best works of American and English authors.

Augustus Seymour Hynard, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ATTRACTIVE SALE OF costly and valuable furniture, at the residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Cars pass within a few doors of the corner. By AUGUSTUS SEYMOUR HYNARD. Sale to commence in the basement, with kitchen furniture, &c. Dining-room extension tables, 14 feet in length, of solid oak wood, highly polished, 8 legs, tea sets, 7 pieces, and chased salvers, tea, dessert and table spoons, ivory-handled knives and forks, carver, steel and fork, cut and engraved glassware, champagne goblets, wines and decanters to match. Bohemian ware, of every description, silver-plated forks, fruit and cake baskets, dessert knives, China decorated dinner and tea sets, white China, with gold band, Parian marble pitchers, cupid figures, vegetable dishes, plates, cups and saucers;

SOLID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,

7-octave, solid pearl keys, inlaid with pearl, carved legs, high-toned, with a guarantee from the City maker; two rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in satin, sofa, medallion, arm, reception and Gothic chairs, antique chairs to match, rosewood etageres, marble-top mirror, doors, back, &c., velvet and Brussells carpets, rugs, ottomans, French lace curtains, brocatel curtains, painted shades and fixtures, cornices, pier and mantel mirrors, with marble slabs, brackets, oil-paintings, by eminent and native artists, "The Beautiful Madonna," by Raphael; rosewood centre-tables, beautifully carved marble-top corner etageres, Turkish reclining and easy chairs; chambers contain rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, Brussells and ingrain carpets, mirrors, eight-day and thirty-hour clocks, China vases, Parian marble and mantel ornaments, feather beds, pure hair mattresses, spring beds, blankets, quilts, pillows, curtains, shades, &c. Catalogues describing every article can be had early on the morning of sale.

No postponement on account of weather.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom No, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 28th and 29th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. B. Pandalfin'es great sale of marble and alabaster statuary, vases, urns, &c., consisting of Marble, Etruscan and Hebe Vases, Grecian and Roman Vases, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing rooms, niches, &c., Marble Card Receivers, Pompeii Urns, Vases for Flowers, Vestal Temples, &c., Alabaster Statuettes under glass shades, representing Madonna, Venus, Apollo, Dancing Girl, Shepherdess, &c.

Also, beautiful Parisian goods, Bronzes, embracing brown and marble clocks, bronze horses, card receivers, &c.

China and Glass Ware—A beautiful invoice of China Vases, richly painted and enameled Colognes.

Also, at private sale, 20 pieces of Statuary.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ELEGANT FANCY GOODS—By E. & F. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Positively the last sale of superb fancy goods this season, in which will be included all lots unclaimed from previous sales, comprising elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, French China tea vases, card receivers and Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, castors, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a collection of about 80 ancient and Modern fine oil-paintings, comprising many very requisite and valuable works by Feech, Van der Poorten, Stanfield, Bendarf, Col. Van Oodentrove, Eberhard, Verbockhoven, Bylandt, Nortermann, and other celebrated artists, the whole forming one of the finest collections of really valuable paintings ever offered at auction. The paintings are now on exhibition, and connoisseurs and the public are invited to examine them. Sale peremptory.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 30th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of superb jewelry, consisting in part of elegant full sets of bracelets, brooch, and ear-rings of mosaic, lava, cameo, and fine jewelry; superb frosted and engraved bracelets; plain gold do., ruby and diamond do.; frosted and enameled brooches, fine French painted do.; ladies' chatelaines, vest-chains, cluster and single-stone diamond ear-rings, pins and rings, studs, sleeve-buttons; and also a large assortment of the finest watches; also, ladies' enameled open-face and hunting do., with a large assortment of other jewelry, every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the ladies are particularly invited to examine it.

John Levison, Auctioneer.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AT THE ARTIST'S GALLERY, No. 281 BROADWAY. JOHN LEVISON, being compelled to remove from the store No. 281 Broadway, on Monday next, Jan. 3, will offer the entire collection contained therein, consisting of over 600 fine paintings at Public Auction, commencing THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, and be continued on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 30 and 31. Great bargains may be expected, as the whole will be positively cleared out to close accounts with the artists and owners and wind up the business. All paintings must be removed from the premises by Monday, Jan. 3, before 12 o'clock. Connoisseurs and dealers are invited to attend these sales.

Jno. E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 73 William-st., to close a concern, the entire contents of a gentleman's (private) conservatory, lately deceased, consisting in part of camelias, azalias, orange and lemon trees, effusias, &c., &c. The above comprises a choice collection made by the late owner himself, and is well worthy the attention of private gentlemen and florists; many of them are now in bloom and all in fine order. Catalogues the day previous. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms cash.

J. W. Hunt, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Isaac Coleman, Esq., No. 35 Macdougal-st., between Charlton and King sts., all the household furniture in the above house, consisting, in part, of ingrain and Brussels carpets, oilcloth, China ware, glassware, crockery, cutlery, kitchen ware, stoves, chairs, rockers, sofa, bedsteads and bedding, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, gas-fixtures, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article must be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale, and can be had at the salesroom or house.

P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF store, No. 483 Broadway, consisting of wines, brandies, whiskies, brandy fruits, catsups, English, and French sauces, olives, confectionery, &c., together with a large mirror, decanters, goblets, tumblers and bar-fixtures, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1858, at 1 o'clock. P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

Charles H. Delavan, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE of elegant pier, mantel and oval mirrors, and costly oil-paintings and engravings by the old and new masters. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at No. 109 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRYGOODS—PEED & COLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of drygoods, lawns, embroideries, laces, hosiery, gloves, fancy goods, ribbons, woolen goods, pins, needles, buttons, &c.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

Wm. Dumont, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, at 10 o'clock, the household furniture in the house on 76th-st, near 12th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

TEAS, FLOUR and PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.

Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.

FLOUR.—1,000 barrels Choice Brands from $4 50 to $6 a barrel.

THOMAS E. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st, corner of Murray-st.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, having made extensive arrangements for a supply of the choicest flowers, will be able to furnish bouquets and baskets of inimitable beauty and fragrance, for New-Years. A good selection of baskets on hand. Please order early, as there will be a rush.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

FINE ARTS.—OLD ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE. Also etchings from old masters. Old books, engravings, coins and medals bought or exchanged; steel engravings for scrap books, 3 cents each. All kinds of novels less than half price. Prints for drawing schools cheap. All kinds of old coins wanted. S. W. GOULDSON, 614 Broadway, near Houston-st.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, wishing to enter into some kind of business, and not having the means to carry out her wishes, would give valuable security for a small loan. As this is meant in all sincerity an answer is solicited. Address, for three days, Mrs. CHURCHILL, Broadway Post Office.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1842. Orders by mail solicited.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof safes, new. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.

INVENTORS WILL PLEASE READ THE advertisement of the AMERICAN UNION FAIR, under the head of Amusements.

FINANCIAL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob N. Keeler,	J.A.H. Hasbrouck,	Hon. S.B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watrous,	Aaron Close,	E. J. Baldwin,
W. E. Forbes,	A. C. Lawrence,	Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Relley,	Robt. P. King,	Benj. M. Stiles,
Frs. Blackburn,	P. E. Birckhead,	Edward Wiler,
Geo. H. Levis,	C. B. English,	John Prentice,
	Jos. E. Stidfold.	

JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,

issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.
CHAS. MILES. }

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call on the Receiver, and present their certificates, that the same may be compared with the Stock Ledger, and their correctness verified. DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, No. 62 South-st., Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company.

OFFICE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Coupons of the 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEO. BARNETT, President.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
No. 32 Chambers-st. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Office of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be removed to the office of the said Company at No. 480 Broadway, city of Albany, on the 1st day of January next.—Dated Dec. 28, 1858.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. P. STANTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1853.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, }
14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INterest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st of January, 1859, will be paid, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.
CHAS. FINK, Pres Board Jersey City Water Com'rs.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—The creditors of this Company are requested to present their claims to the undersigned Receiver. DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, Receiver,
No. 62 South-st.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE and Horicon Road, desiring to attend the general meeting, will send their names and residences, with the number and kind of bonds held by them, to the office of Messrs. W. & M. H. WARD, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$8,000 WANTED.—EIGHT THOUSAND DOLlars at 6 per cent. on first-class 5th-av. property. Agents need not answer. Address REAL ESTATE, Madison-square Post-Office.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $5,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

WANTED—UNPAID COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE City. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, LAST SUNDAY NIGHT, a FUR MINK MARTIN VICTORINE, on going through 4th-st. to Broadway or in Broadway between 4th and Prince sts. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with WM. L. SOUNTAG, No. 199, up stairs.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, A GOLD PEN, KEY AND hook, either in 4th-av., between 18th and 26th sts., or in 24th-st., between 4th-av. and Madison-square Church. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 34 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st. T. O. LEROY & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, }
No. 16 Broadway, }
New-York, December 17, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1858.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1859, and 3d June, 1860.

J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.
SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD First and only Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, Loan of 1852, due 1877, Coupons payable June and December in New-York, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859.
By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NO. 70 NASSAU-ST. NO. 70 NASSAU-ST.
DRINK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The most delightful beverage that has yet been presented to the public is the Punch Essence of Wine, Arrac and Rum; it is very convenient for families, and none should be without it. For sale at the dépôt of the French Cognac Bitters, No. 70 Nassau-st., corner of John-st.

TO THE PUBLIC.—HAVING SUPPLIED THE City of New-York and vicinity, for over twenty years, with Isabella and Catawba grapes, from my vineyards at Croton Point, it occurred to me some years since, that it would be desirable to make a

PURE WINE

from a portion of the perfectly ripe grapes, in order to supply those who wish to obtain the article free from adulteration and in its purity. With this object in view I have had wine made, for a number of years past, at Croton Point under my own inspection, by persons who have had experience in the business, and which is now offered for sale at the Croton Point Grape Dépôt, No. 293 Broadway, New-York. R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY Liquors is at the old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

OLD DOMESTIC CURRANT WINE FOR New-Year's tables and invalids, in bottles. No alcohol. The friends of Temperance are invited to test it. Sold by J. B. ARTHUR, No. 148 Fulton Market.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE horses, gentle, young, perfectly sound and kind in single and double harness; also a sleigh, two carriages and a light wagon, to be seen at the stable No. 208 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SHIPPING.

FIRST EXTREME CLIPPER TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The famous clipper ship
HURRICANE.
CAPT. SHERMAN.

Will receive freight for three or four days this week, until full, at Pier No. 19 East River (Maiden-lane.)

Apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, cor. William-st.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO. Collections made in California and Oregon.

TAPSCOTT'S LIVERPOOL AND LONDON LINE OF PACKETS.

Persons wishing to send for their friends should embrace the earliest opportunity in making arrangements to have them brought out in these unequaled lines of packets early in the coming Spring, before the great rush of emigration commences.

REMITTANCES.

Light drafts payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland for sale as usual. For further particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT & Co.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............................$130
Second Cabin Passage............................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............................$110
Second Cabin Passage............................60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIRCASSIAN, Capt. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

First-class Cabin Passage..................................$15
Deck passage..6

The splendid steamship MARION, N. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

To Montgomery, Ala	$26	To Columbus, S. C	$20
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at 9 o'clock, precisely.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WATTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 12 noon.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thompson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.

Passage money to Nassau.................................$45
Passage money to Havana...................................60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana...................15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THERON R. BUTLER, JOHN R. CECIL, SILAS RAWSON, against M. M. BUZZARD and JARVIS CLEMENT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 21, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint of the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the 28th day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 21, 1858. FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
n10-1w10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DIScharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PETER M. CARMICHAEL, of the city of Albany, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER, insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 29, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 14th day of March, 1859, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.
d29 1aw10wW.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P.M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.

ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,

giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for

PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.

East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

SKATES, SKATES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—A large assortment of fine English, German and American, including skeleton, rockers and spring skates; also, a great variety of boys' Tool Chests. For sale by OSBORN & SWAN, No. 31 Fulton-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONSIGNMENT! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented in every style and color. Suites from $25 and upwards. Wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, palliasses, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.—THE ATTENTION of the public is called to the large variety of arm-chairs, suitable for presents, at the warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 109 Mercer-st., near Prince, (late of Broadway.)

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO. No. 690 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 85 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by T. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

A WINTER WARNING TO SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CONSUMPTION!

USE ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT for the cure and relief of all pulmonary disorders. It is the greatest discovery of the age, and is now first made known systematically to the public through the columns of this and other leading journals. It was discovered upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, from being the herb eaten by the sheep grazing there. They suffer from diseases of the lungs, and their instinct pointed out the the remedy now offered to suffering man. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 136 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—ITS SUPERIORITY.

This excellent system of medical and surgical practice is at once the safest, mildest and least inconvenient—with regard to diet, avocation, &c.—of any other method, while at the same time it is by far the most certain, prompt and efficacious treatment for sexual and seminal diseases extant. DR. C. D. HAMMOND, who was formerly a Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, the founder of this system, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is acknowledged to be the most successful public practitioner in this line in America.

Office, NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST., east of Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon.

Author of "Medical Information for the Million," "Ricord's Practice Explained," &c., &c.

*** RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED may be had gratis, on application as above.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Twentieth edition, nearly 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures. Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. Judd, No. 222 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, primary and constitutional; emissions, impotency, &c. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening, Sundays excepted, unless by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

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CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS CELEBRATED and invaluable medicine is now the property of Dr. JAMES T. STRATTON, and is prepared by him at No. 111 4th-av., in the most perfect manner. Those who have been in the habit of using (in former years) Dr. Watts' Antidote, may be confident of finding this medicine, THE NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, in its purity. To nervous invalids, my friends, let me say, Try the medicine; it is harmless, pleasant to take in its full strength, and is efficacious. For sale at No. 111 4th av., and by THOMAS BAYLEY, Druggist, Bible house, Astor-place, also of Dr. GUION, No. 127 Bowery. P. S.—Be not deceived; each bottle is signed by JAMES T. STRATTON, the sole proprietor, none other being genuine.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by James Davis, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858.
JAMES DAVIS,
The Administrator of Charles Cox, deceased.
d29-1aw6wW* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council who are engaged in tendering to Speaker Orr the hospitalities of the City, will give our citizens an opportunity to pay their respects to that distinguished gentleman on THURSDAY next, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall. Speaker Orr will visit Wallack's Theatre on the evening of that day in the escort of the Committee.

MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee of
F. J. A. BOOLE, } the Board of
F. H. REED, } Aldermen.
THOMAS DUNN, } Committee of
JOHN FRAZIER, } the Board of
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, } Councilmen.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 1aw6mW*

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS WILL meet on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration a petition presented by the carmen in relation to license.

JOHN A. BOOLE, } Committee
THOMAS H. ADAMS, } on
JOHN LYNES. } Streets.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. F. BARDEN & A. R. McKENZIE, under the name of W. F. BARDEN & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All accounts due to and owing by the late firm will be settled by A. R. McKENZIE, at the old stand. W. F. BARDEN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858. A. R. McKENZIE.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY HALL FIRE—THE LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY PIER CONFIRMED—COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS APPOINTED.

The Board met yesterday at 4 P. M.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, asking for an appropriation of $2,700 upon Pier No. 26 East River. Referred.

The Committee on the investigation as to the origin of the City Hall fire made a report, which contained the following opinion of the Fire Marshal:

New-York, September, 1858.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate into the origin of the City Hall fire:

Gentlemen—At a meeting of your Honorable Body held on Friday, the 24th September inst., a resolution, offered by His Honor the Mayor, was adopted requesting me to give a written opinion as to the cause of the fire which destroyed a portion of the City Hall, on the night of the 17th August, 1858.

In submitting my opinion to your Honorable Body I deem it unnecessary to go into a minute narration of all the facts and circumstances of the matter now under your consideration, the detailed testimony being already before you; I shall therefore confine myself to such portions of the testimony as in my belief enables me to arrive at a just conclusion.

It is shown by sworn testimony that at the termination of the fire-works exhibition the remnants of cases, boards and boxes, were collected and piled together on the roof close to the east and west chimneys, and water thrown upon them; that in about an hour afterwards a fire exhibited itself near the *east* chimney, when it was put out by Mr. Bevins, the bell-ringer. It is abundantly proven that shortly after 11 o'clock fire was again visible on the roof in the vicinity of the *west* chimney, and that it reflected a light against the cupola and continued uninterrupted for three-quarters of an hour, at least, and apparently increasing in brilliancy up to within a few minutes of the alarm. From the length of time the latter fire was seen to be burning on the roof without intermission, I am led to believe, from my experience, that there was sufficient heat produced by the burning boxes and boards resting upon the copper roof and soldering to have fired the wood-work underneath it. The very combustible condition of the timbers under the copper, together with the ascending position of the frame-work, caused the fire to spread rapidly toward the base of the cupola; there its progress was stopped for a while, until the pressure of smoke and heat forced an opening in the plastered ceiling of the Library room, and at the same time the flames burst forth at the base of the cupola.

The appearance of the burnt timbers, together with the statements of witnesses, who first discovered the fire, still further confirm me in my judgment.

There is no evidence, in my opinion, to warrant the hypothesis that the burning owes its origin to the candles used for the illumination; on the contrary it is evident that Mr. Corlies, Mr. Richardson and others were particularly careful, and examined the rooms, leaving the premises in a safe condition.

In this particular they are fully corroborated by all the facts in the case. Respectfully submitted,

A. E. BAKER Fire Marshal.

It was ordered that the report be printed.

The petition of W. R. Hazard, agent of Miss St. John, to be relieved from an assessment already paid to the Collectors of Assessments, but not credited in that Bureau, was called up and concurred in. The sum was $371 91.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips was presented in favor of annulling the sale of the lease of the North Battery pier to Mr. Schultz, the same as made by the City's auctioneer being, it is alleged, informal. A long debate ensued. Aldermen Tucker and Reed contended that the sale was just and fair. Alderman Adams, as one of the Committee, held that it was altogether the other way, notwithstanding the affidavits now produced. It was plainly one of the most unfair sales he ever heard of. The auctioneer did not, as it appeared from the complaint, "dwell" as he should have done, but knocked it down hurriedly in the midst of the bids, to Mr. Schultz. He hoped the report would be adopted, so that the pier could be put up at auction again, for it was worth much more than the $4,500 bid for it. There were persons at the sale ready to bid $3,000 more for it, had they been afforded the opportunity. Commerce was working up town, and the piers were getting very valuable. In a few years more that pier would be worth $10,000 a year, and the importance of another sale was evident. He wondered at Mr. Rose, of the Financial Department, now sending in an affidavit that the sale was all right. Mr. Rose, when spoken to in regard to it, when the Committee met, said he knew nothing about it; it was strange he should have recollected the matter since.

Alderman Reed presented an amendment, ordering that the lease to B. Lloyd James, (the party whom Mr. Schultz bid for,) be confirmed, which was carried by 9 to 6. This was substituted for the report.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices presented a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which was slightly amended, passed, and sent to the Councilmen.

Alderman Boole called up the report in favor of paving Fifth-avenue, from Fourth to Forty-second streets, with Belgian pavement, the City to pay half and the property-owners on the route the other half. After some debate, the report was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to 5 P. M. to-day.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DONATIONS—REMISSION OF TAXES—APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The Board met at 5 o'clock last evening.

A resolution was adopted fixing the hour of meeting hereafter at 4 o'clock.

Donations were made as follows: The sum of $308 50 to the Widows' Methodist Episcopal Home, to enable them to pay an assessment for building a sewer in Forty-second-street. Concurred in. A resolution to place the sum of $1,000 to the credit of Mabel Luke, widow of Hugh Luke, who lost his life in the late fire in Centre-street, was adopted; the interest on said sum to be paid semi-annually. The Board concurred in donating $1,000 to the Northwestern Dispensary; $250 to the Ladies' Depository; and $500 to the Women's Prison Association. The medical bills of Drs. Van Lier, Lodge and Quackenbush, reported by the Committee on Police, were ordered to be paid.

The indicted officials—the Mayor and Common Council of 1857—were voted $600 for their defence in the matter of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Grant. The Board concurred to remit the tax on the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the Transfiguration Church; also, to correct the tax of the North Presbyterian Church and the Protestant Episcopal Public School Society.

A resolution to open Sixty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, was adopted.

The appointment of a large number of Commissioners of Deeds, in place of others who had resigned, or whose terms of office had expired, was concurred in. Adjourned to 4 o'clock to-day.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE OVERCHARGES OF CHARLES W. BAKER—COST OF THE RIOTS OF 1857—EXPENSE OF REPAIRING HARLEM BRIDGE—REPAIRS FOR THE COUNTY JAIL—PAY OF THE CLERKS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS—THE POLICE FORCE INCREASED—REORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT—THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Board met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

Mr. Blunt presented a preamble and resolution, reciting that the Committee on Annual Taxes had made a report at a previous meeting in favor of paying C. W. Baker's bills for stationery, and that the Chairmain of the Committee (Mr. Blunt) had made a further report, in which it was intimated that if Mr. R. B. Connolly, the County Clerk, had purchased the articles bought of Mr. Baker "from a first-class house, and of first hands," they would have cost only $1,102 30, instead of $3,436 54, as charged in Mr. Baker's bill, and that the President had ruled this further report out of order; the resolution declared that the County should purchase all needed articles at the very lowest market prices when cash was paid for them.

Mr. Bell thought the preamble and resolution were presented very unseasonably. The bill of McSpedon & Baker had been referred back to the Committee, and now Mr. Blunt offered a resolution which was germain to the same subject. He thought they should wait for the report of the Committee. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Blunt objected to laying them on the table until they had been read. He denied that the resolutions had anything to do with the subject referred to the Committee.

The Clerk read the resolutions, and the Board refused to lay them on the table.

Mr. Bell moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. Mr. Blunt seconded the motion, and it was carried.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $49 75, to be paid to Company B, of the Eleventh Regiment, for services during the riot in June, 1857, was adopted.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of paying J. H. Hobart Ward $147 for ammunition furnished during the riots of June and July, 1857. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of paying $830 76 for repairs to Harlem Bridge, and of applying to the Legislature for the passage of a law requiring that Westchester County shall pay half of these expenses, and of all expenses of the kind incurred hereafter, inasmuch as that county was as much benefited by such repairs as the County of New-York. After some debate, a motion to amend the report by excluding the clause providing that Westchester County should pay half of the expenses, was carried and the report was adopted.

The Committee on County Officers reported adversely to the proposed further repairs of the County Jail, and asked to be discharged from a further consideration of the subject. The Board refused to discharge them and the subject was recommitted.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, to whom was referred the petition of Mary A. Sparks, whose husband, a Policeman, was killed in the riot in the Sixth Ward, last July, for a donation of $2,000, reported adversely to the petition on the ground that the Board had no power to grant it.

A communication was received from a committee of employes of the Commissioner of Records, representing that they had been discharged by their employer and asking the Board to authorize the County Treasurer to pay them $3,724 98, now due them. The communication was referred.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of increasing the patrol force of the Metropolitan Police District to be paid for by this County, to 1,250 men, including detailed men. The Board resolved that it should be so.

Mr. Kennedy presented an ordinance to amend the ordinance "To regulate the Finance Department," approved May 31, 1858. This document provides for a Bureau on County Expenditures, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Chief Clerk"—shall have charge of all accounts in favor of, and against, this County; and shall be aided by an auditor, a book-keeper, an assistant book-keeper, an assistant clerk, and a messenger. The compensation of these officers is not provided for, but in the ordinances are blanks, hereafter to be filled in with the amounts of their several salaries. The ordinance was laid over.

Mr. Stillman presented the report of the Committee on the New City Hall, which presented and favored the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That application be made to the next Legislature for a modification of the existing laws in relation to building a new City Hall, so as to embrace, also, such provision of the law of 1857 as was made in the second section of the same; and also to authorize the raising of such additional sum of money as may be required, and in the manner at present provided by law.

Resolved, That the sum of $150 be and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expense of plans made by order of the Special Committee on the new City Hall.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported a resolution directing that the bill of Charles W. Baker, amounting to $1,577 48, for stationery furnished for the December election, be paid.

Mr. Bell, one of the Committee, said it had occurred to him, since signing the report, that perhaps the Board of Supervisors had nothing to do with this bill, as it was rendered for articles furnished to the City, and not to the County. Mr. Bell moved that it be referred back, with instructions to the Committee to take the opinion of the legal adviser of the Board with regard to the mooted point. This, after some debate, was agreed to.

The Board adjourned to Friday, 1 P. M.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—ELECTION OF WARDEN OF THE CITY PRISON—APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS RESCINDED—REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Board met yesterday afternoon.

A number of unimportant requisitions were read and referred to the appropriate Committees. The Warden of the Penitentiary complained exceedingly of the quality of the hay he had received lately for the use of the cattle employed on the Island. Governor Smith indorsed the complaint as well-founded from his personal observation. Several bundles opened in his presence were in the centre unfit for anything but manure. In consequence, the horses, &c., are in a very bad condition. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Dr. C. W. Packard's appointment as Deputy-Resident Physician on Blackwell's Island, was received and ordered on file. Mr. Tappan, Superintendent of Randall's Island, returned thanks on behalf of the children for the entertainment they had enjoyed on Christmas. The Hibernia Engine Company was particularly remembered, as was Mr. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Gibbons. David S. Baker, Foreman of Engine Company No. 15, requested permission to visit the institution to-morrow with D. D. Tomkins and the Company from Albany which he represents. On motion by Mr. Oliver, $30 were appropriated for the reception of the Company. Governors Townsend and Smith voted against the appropriation. Governor T. stated that he was in favor of putting an end to spending money in this manner.

Governor B. F. Pinckney offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, A large sum of money is now on special deposit in the Shoe and Leather Bank, (having been seized by the Police,) the proceeds of policy and lottery tickets, and tickets entitled to draw certain prizes in lotteries in other States, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Board, or such counsel as the Committee on Out-Door Poor may select, be directed to institute legal proceedings immediately to recover the amount so seized for the benefit of the Department.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Warden of City Prison. Governor W. T. Pinckney nominated Charles Sutton, formerly Warden at Bellevue Hospital. Governors Pinckney and Dugro were appointed tellers. Eight ballots were cast, all of which were for Mr. Sutton. He was, therefore, declared unanimously elected. Mr. S. is a Republican. On motion of Governor Oliver, the subject of providing a residence for the Warden outside of the Tombs was referred to the Committee on City Prison.

Governor B. F. Pinckney endeavored to call up the resolution increasing the salary of Drs. Ranney and Sanger to $2,000. It was made the special order for the meeting to be held three weeks from last evening.

Governor W. T. Pinckney moved that the resolution directing the payment of $150 per annum to the *Leader* for the publication of the proceedings of the Board be rescinded. Governor Pinckney said that there had been no full or regular publication of the proceedings of the Board in that paper. All they gained from the appropriation was the paper itself, which was sent gratuitously to the individual members. If they paid this sum to the *Leader* they ought to pay $300 or $400 to the daily papers for sending reporters to every meeting. If this action were not rescinded he should vote for presenting $150 to each of the reporters who were present.

Governors B. F. Pinckney and Oliver expressed similar views, and the resolution appropriating the above-named amount to the *Leader* was unanimously rescinded.

The weekly statement shows that there were 7,813 inmates in the different institutions on Dec. 25, being a decrease of 36 since the 18th inst., when there were 7,849.

The New Reservoir in the Central Park—Letter from A. W. Craven, Esq.

Several communications have been published in the Times concerning the manner in which the new Reservoir in the Central Park is being constructed. The following letter from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, sent in to the Common Council at a recent meeting, contains information of general interest upon the subject:

Croton Aqueduct Department,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1858.

To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: A resolution having passed the Board of Councilmen, altering the character of the work on the new reservoir, and substituting a wall of concrete for the puddle wall usual in such constructions, the Croton Aqueduct Board beg leave respectfully to ask, that before any further action on this subject be had by your honorable body, they, the said Board, may have an opportunity of being examined, and being heard on the points involved. If such hearing and examination be granted, the Croton Aqueduct Board expect to be able to show, conclusively

First—That in the construction of a work of so much importance as the new reservoir, one involving a large expenditure of money, and the interests of the entire City, they have not proved so unfaithful to the great trust reposed in them as to have commenced any portion of the work until after the most careful and minute study and investigation of every item.

Second—That the plans and specifications of this work are fully sustained by the results of the best practical experience in modern hydraulic constructions, and by the opinion of such engineers as have had the opportunity of combining scientific theory with practical operations, and have made use of the errors in ancient works, to guide them in perfecting those of the present day.

Third—That the substitution of the concrete wall, for the puddle wall in the embankment of the new reservoir, will not only be no advantage, but will be a positive injury to the whole work, rendering it less secure, and less impervious to water, while, at the same time, it would be more difficult to be kept in proper and permanent repair.

Fourth—That this change, while it will injuriously affect the character of the work, will increase its cost to the amount of upwards of $550,000, an expenditure of money, therefore, which will benefit the contractors alone, while to the City it will be a positive injury.

Fifth—That the aggregate cost of the work, under the prices of the present contractors, and with the present relative quantities of material, would be $632,473 33, but that with the substitution of the concrete wall for puddle-wall, the cost will be $1,182,473 32. That the bid or proposal of Messrs. Cumming, under the present arrangement of materials, amounted to $729,807 65, making their bid higher than that of the present contractors, by $97,334 32; but that were this bid of the Messrs. Cumming calculated on the plan proposed by the Board of Councilmen, it would be $1,029,807 65; therefore, that instead of the Messrs. Fairchild & Co., being the lowest bidders, their price would exceed that for which the Messrs. Cumming offered to do the work, by $152,665 74.

Sixth—That the price bid by the present contractors, for puddle wall, is twenty (20) cents per cubic yard, which is not considered a remunerative price, while the price bid for concrete is five dollars ($5) per cubic yard. There being in the original plan but a small quantity of concrete, and a large amount of puddle, it was the low price on the latter material which secured the work to the present contractors instead of the Messrs. Cumming, the prices of the latter being thirty cents for puddle wall, and two dollars and ninety-eight cents for concrete. The very great profits which would accrue to the present contractors, under the change proposed, may, perhaps, account for their anxiety to have the change perfected.

The Board do not deem it proper, in this communication, to enter into any argument, or to adduce any facts or proofs in substantiation of the position they assume, or the plans on which they are constructing the reservoir; they simply ask for an opportunity of being heard, before any Committee of intelligent men, before what they consider so great a wrong be done to the public interests as would follow the contemplated change in the contract for the reservoir. This request they feel imperatively bound to make, not only as a matter of justice to themselves, but to the community which have confided to their charge trusts which they believe they are carrying out with industry, intelligence and perfect fidelity.

The Board beg leave in conclusion to state that the examination they ask for, cannot cause any delay in the progress of the embankment, inasmuch as no work can be done on the embankments during the present weather, and that all work in puddle, trench, or concrete, is suspended, and cannot be resumed, under any circumstances, until the month of April.

All which is respectfully submitted,

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.

The undersigned, not being engineers, concur in the above representation, as far as they have any practical knowledge of the subject.

M. VAN SHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Commissioner.

In Cincinnati, a verdict for $2,500 has been rendered against a druggist named Frederick Eckstein, Jr., for damages from a wrong prescription. Belladonna was served to plaintiff instead of dandelion, and his health was injured thereby.

Curious Disclosures about Mr. Buchanan and Central America.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

After the public experience of his feebleness last year, on the Central American question, which, at the time, extorted from us an unqualified censure, nothing could induce us to repose the least possible confidence in anything we might hear favorable to the entertainment of faith in his professions, for we cannot imagine how any man occupying a high position, and laying claims to the character of a statesman, much less a President of these great States, should, in one day, recommend the abrogation of a treaty, as Mr. Buchanan did the Clayton-Bulwer, and, at an early subsequent one, use in the most disgraceful and unscrupulous manner the whole powers with which he was invested to defeat his own recommendation. This every one will recollect from our animadversions on the proceedings of Congress and the Executive, at the time Mr. Buchanan made his celebrated summerset last season, on the Central American imbroglio. He, however, had a better apology for his conduct than Congress, for it is well known that Madame Ouseley, the ambassadress of the British to Washington, was so highly appreciated at the White House, *that nothing asked by her was ever refused, nor was the back door or front of that notable political mansion ever reluctantly opened to her knock.* Indeed so much at home was she in its spacious and elegant penetralia, that had its venerable *pro. tem.* master been a younger man, or one very noted for his gallantry, scandal would have been busy with the buxom and lovesome lady of the equivocally placed Sir Gore, but in justice to both we believe we are safe in saying, that the chastity of the Sage of Wheatland never once was tainted during the period that the Yankee-English woman exercised so extraordinary an influence over the old politician's mind and actions. *To her direct and incomprehensible fascinations of person and manner was truthfully attributed the unaccountable change in the Presidential mind in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and its abrogation in accordance with the almost unanimous demand of the nation.* So sudden and unexpected was Mr. Buchanan's conversion on that question, after a private interview with the female agent of the British Government, that Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, then chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, who had reported a bill to the House for the abrogation of the infamous Clayton-Bulwer cheat and disgrace, and advocated its passage with unusual earnestness and zeal, because of its being, as he thought, an Administration measure, was completely confounded when he saw in the lobbies of the House a swarm of Senators, such as Bigler, Bright, Slidell, and others of their ill-omened stripe, and all the members of the Cabinet, from the obsequious Black down to the head of the Post-Office, all imploring, threatening, coaxing or using other means to defeat the very measure the President of these States had but a few days before solemnly recommended Congress to adopt. Of course, every one was astounded—none more so or chagrined than the author of the bill to repeal the hated treaty, Mr. Clingman, who showed proper spirit and indignation on the subject, but who, at the time, being suddenly translated to the United States Senate, was prevented putting his bill and accompanying resolutions before the House to the test of the vote, and, of course, in consequence of his inability, Mrs. Ouseley carried the day.

With a President obnoxious to such influences, the fulminations of his messages can be regarded with no certainty, confidence or respect,—for *what guarantee has the country that any important statement or recommendation he may make will not immediately thereafter be completely overturned by some new intriguante, some fascinating ambassadress, who has the back and front door entrances to the White House always at her disposal?* For this and other reasons that will readily suggest themselves to every one who has watched the tortuous and slimy course of this Administration from the first, it is useless to concern oneself about the contents of the Message to be delivered this day; nor, indeed, would we waste the valuable time of our multitude of intelligent readers in referring to the matter, did we not wish to call to their recollection the degraded state in which we are placed in Central America, and the humiliating condition in which, acting as the craven bumbailiffs of England and France, we are made as a nation to figure. We could readily and cheerfully pardon any trifling aberration of Mr. Buchanan, made at the earnest supplication of Mrs. Ouseley or a less fascinating and accomplished woman; indeed, we are not sure that, stern and unyielding as we ourselves are in the performance of our public duties, we could not be warped a little when touched with the passion such charming influences are sure to engender; but such a serious sacrifice as the favored son of the Keystone State consents to make, at the intercession of a denationalized political emissary—elegant, educated, accomplished and fascinating though she be—detracts greatly from the confidence the public reposed in his inflexible integrity, and has stripped of all importance and weight any future promises or recommendations he may make. The Samson of Democracy has had his locks shorn of a verity.

Return of the Missing Sportsmen.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 24.

By the Chicago train, yesterday, the party of English tourists who have been on a hunting excursion to the west of us, arrived in St. Louis and took up quarters at the Planters' House. The party is composed of Lord Cavendish and Messrs. Seymour and Ashley, of England. They are accompanied to this city by Messrs. J. B. Austin and J. W. Foster, of Chicago. The Canadian Government, about a year since, appointed Professor Hind and Messrs. Dickinson, Fleming and Hind Commissioners to explore the Red River Valley. They were joined by the above first-named individuals, and since then have occupied the time in hunting and exploring the country from the mouth to the source of Red River.

The party left Selkirk, on the Red and Assinnemoine Rivers, on the 29th of November, with a train of seventy dogs, for Crow Wing, which point they reached in fifteen days' travel. It was supposed, some time since, that they had been attacked and killed by the Indians in Western Minnesota, but the report was shortly after discredited, and we are now happy to record the safe arrival of the party in our city in the enjoyment of excellent health, and apparently much benefited, physically, by the excursion.

They have various trophies of the chase, such as buffalo and other furs, the hide and horns of a magnificent buffalo bull that came near killing Lord Cavendish, Indian curiosities, and a dog of the Esquimaux breed, used for drawing sledges. They describe the life they have been living as indeed romantic—hunting and fishing, chasing Sioux Indians, and chased by them in return, and enduring hardships not altogether unpleasant from the very fact of the novelties attending them.

They came over the La Crosse route to Milwaukee, then to Chicago, and arrived here as before stated. The party last evening accepted the kind invitation of the National Guards, and attended the grand ball given by that excellent corps in their hall.

[Advertisemet.]

WHAT IS IN ORDINARY PAPER?

Many people have wooed their own destruction, physical and mental, by neglecting to pay attention to ordinary matters. Few persons would believe that a beautiful enameled card contains a quantum of arsenic, with other chemicals, which, if used to any extent, will communicate poison, and that fatally. The very sheet of paper on which we print contains either Oil of Vitriol, Chloride of Lime, Potash, Soda Ash, White Clay, Lime, Ultramarine or Oxalic Acid. All white paper contains either some, or every one of these fearful poisons, while colored papers (excepting Gayetty's, which is a pearl color, and made to be as pure as snow) embody portions of Prusiate of Potash, Bichromate of Potash, Muriatic Acid, Prussian Blue, Aqua Fortis, Copperas, and a variety of other articles equally dangerous and pernicious, but too numerous to be catalogued here. Physicians owe it to the rising generation to caution all against touching such deleterious and death-dealing material. Printed paper, everybody knows, is rank poison to tender portions of the body. Individuals would not put printers' ink into their mouths—as one of its ingredients is lamp-black—yet they have no hesitation in allowing themselves and children to secure a plentiful crop of piles (or aggravating that disease if it exists) by applying that ink to the tenderest part of the body corporate, if we except the eye. How much cheaper, in every respect, is it to use a paper made of the purest material and medicated with the greatest care, such as Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Skeptics can visit Gayetty, at his office, No. 41 Ann-street, and be satisfied that our representations are correct and defensible. For sale by all druggists throughout the United States. J. C. Gayetty is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package.

[Advertisement.]

Hungarian Wines.—The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

Freund & Grossinger,
No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

The use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills tend to the cure of all diseases, because time has proved them the natural medicine of man. They remove only corrupt humors, which cause pain and bodily distress of every kind. It is thus they purify the blood and cure disease. Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Sold also at No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street. Twenty-five cents a box; half boxes, sugar-coated, 13 cents.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
John Foley,
Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!

English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c.; Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.

Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Cupid! Cupid!—The "Frolics of Cupid" for the last time—the funniest of all funny pantomimes—by the most brilliant of dancers, the Zavistowski Troupe of children, this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. Plenty of other elegant and diverting entertainments at the same time.

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. Penfold, Clay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Whooping cough, so dangerous to our little ones this season, can be greatly relieved and the term of continuance much shortened by the free use of this most excellent salve. Rub thoroughly over throat and chest.

[Advertisement.]

Asthma.—This distressing and most unrelenting disorder may be alleviated by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. It will not always *cure*, but no instance has ever been known of its having failed to give immediate relief.

[Advertisement.]

We perceive by his communication in our columns, that Dr. Underhill, in place of the grapes from Croton Point Vineyards, has the Pure Wine for sale at his Dépôt, No. 293 Broadway, near Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Velvet Cloaks, Talmas, &c. 40 per cent. below cost, No. 296 Canal-street, and No. 503 Broadway.

B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at Brady's Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

Pickled Oysters for the Holidays.—Dorlen & Shaffer, Nos. 243 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 28.

$17,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... 94¾	125 Harlem R. R....... 33
11,000 Missouri St. 6s.... 90⅜	400 do....... 32¾
5,500 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.. 92	100 do....... 32⅞
8,000 do.......... 91¾	200 do........b30 33
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s.102½	200 do........b60 33
3,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s. 90⅜	20 Reading R. R....... 52
11,000 Erie R. R. Bs. '75 45½	300 do........s60 52
1,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71 41	800 do....... 52⅛
1,000 Erie R. R. C. B. '62 42	1050 do....... 52¼
25,000 Ill. Cen. R. B. b60 88	100 do.......s10 52⅛
12,000 do....... 88	200 do.......b30 52¾
11,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M. 45½	20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R. 95¾
1,000 Ch. St. P. & F. du	225 Mich. Cen. R....... 51
Lac L. G. B....... 12½	110 do....... 50¾
1,000 Ch. & Rock Is. B.. 98	450 do.......b60 51
2,000 Mich. So. 2d m. Bs 62	50 do.......b30 51
10 Park Bank........109	100 do.......s30 50¾
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.. 99	100 M. S. & N. I. R.... 20½
10 Penn. Coal Co...... 82	75 Panama Railroad..123
100 Gullford Min. Co.. 1⅝	50 do.......s60 122½
1150 La. C. & Mil. R... 3	150 Illinois Cen. R. R.. 67
355 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 91¾	250 do....... 67¼
50 do........s30 91½	50 do.......s30 66¾
50 do........s60 91½	700 do.......s30 67
650 do........s60 91¼	200 do.......b60 67¼
650 do........b60 91¾	200 do.......b60 67
650 N. Y. Cen. RR..... 84¾	50 do.......b30 67
2500 do........s30 84	50 do.......b30 67⅛
1550 do....... 84⅛	219 Gal. & Chica. R. R.. 71¼
550 do.......s5 84⅛	300 do.......b60 71⅜
200 do.......b30 84⅛	50 do.......s10 71¼
100 do.......b15 84¼	400 do....... 71⅜
100 do.......s15 84	224 Clev. & Tol. R. R.. 31¾
300 do.......s10 84	300 do....... 31⅝
50 Erie R. R......... 17⅛	100 do.......s15 31½
100 do.......b60 17	300 do.......s10 31½
100 do....... 17	400 do.......c 31½
500 do....... 16⅞	200 do.......b60 31½
550 Harlem R. R....... 12¾	900 Chi. & R. I. R. R... 58¾
400 do.......b60 12⅞	50 do.......s60 58½
100 do.......b60 12¾	50 do.......s60 58⅝
300 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b60 48	300 do....... 58⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Un. St. 5s, '74...104¾	415 N. Y. Cen. R. R... 84
8,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... 94¾	50 do.......b60 84
6,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.. 91¾	50 do.......b30 84
5,000 Virginia 6s...... 99½	100 do.......b3 84
2,000 Missouri State 6s 90¼	250 Erie Railroad...... 16⅞
50,000 do.......s3 90⅛	100 do....... 16¾
3,000 E. R. R. 3d M. B. '83 76	250 Chi. & R. I. R. R.. 58¾
1,000 Erie R. R. C. B. '71 42	25 Harlem R. Prefer'd. 32¾
5,000 L. C. & M. l g. b. b60 25¼	100 do.......b60 32¾
3,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m. b. 99½	200 do....... 32½
60 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 99¾	160 Reading R. R...s30 52
100 do....... 99⅞	90 Mich. Cen. R....... 50¼
35 Chatham Bank,.... 84½	100 do....... 50⅝
50 Cumberland Pref'd. 19½	50 do.......s60 50¼
50 do....... 20	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.. 20¾
175 Pacific M. Stm. Co. 91¼	100 do.......b60 20½
50 do....... 91	50 Panama R. R..s60.122¼
50 do.......s60 90¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. R...s30 67
300 L. C. & Mil. R. R... 3	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.... 71
200 do........s30 2¾	400 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. 31⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 City Lexingt'n 6s. 40	30 New World F. I. Co. 98
3,000 LaC. & Mil. l. g. 7s. 25	10 Am. Guano Co. p. s. $8½
4,000 City of Chicago 6s. 86	20 St. Nicholas' Bank. 99¼
1,000 Sun M. In. Co. s '58 72	10 Am. Ex. Bank.....106¾
6,000 Memphis City 6s. 67	100 Wall-st. F. Ins. Co. 86
2,000 Watert'wn Cor. 6s 82¼	20 New World F. I. Co. 96¾
3,000 N. Al'y & S. R. R. 7s 8	150 Firemen's F'd In. Co. 99½
2,000 Mar. & Cin. R. R 7s 40	25 Col. Marine Ins. Co. 102
20 Hanover Bank...... 85	10 Excelsior F. Ins. Co. 109¾
10 Import's & Tra's B'k. 112½	100 Peru & Ind. R. R.... 4
1 Bank of Sing Sing.. 61	60 M. R. & L. Erie R. R. 10
10 Com. Fire Ins. Co.. 93½	

Tuesday, Dec. 28—P. M.

Contrary to the favorable tenor of the English financial news by the *Asia*, our Stock Exchange, to-day, with few exceptions, was less firm than on Monday. There was a very strong demonstration against the market at the early session of the Brokers, on time, the first and leading object of attack being New-York Central, of which 3,000 shares were sold at the option of the seller, and 2,000 for immediate delivery; the last said to be for account of a jobber at the Board who had gone *long* of the stock, and now sells out through third parties. The effort of the whole movement is a decline of only *one-eighth* of 1 ₩ cent. from the last sales of yesterday afternoon, but this being shown when a positive advance was rather looked for, had the effect, as it was probably designed to have, to dampen the whole Railroad list. A decline of ½@¾ ₩ cent. in several of the Western Stocks followed, the exception being Illinois Central, which was active and firm on the improved quotations from abroad. The State Stocks kept firm, a further advance being had on the Virginias and Tennessees, and most descriptions of the established Railway Bonds, dealt in at the Board, were in request and firm. Large sales of Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 88 ₩ cent. Harlem and Hudson Shares were also firm, the Preference Stock of the Harlem selling at one time as high as 33 ₩ cent. An additional advance was had on Delaware and Hudson, closing at 99⅞, sales. In Reading there was another active business at 52@52¼ ₩ cent., and the Stock showed considerable strength until near the close when it sympathized in the flatness of the other Railroad Bonds. The extreme advance in Panama, noted yesterday, was not supported on time options, though the Cash stock was scarce, and the few parcels offered were taken at 123@122½ ₩ cent. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail were equal to 1 ₩ cent.; from 91½ yesterday afternoon, it advanced to 91¾, and subsequently fell back to 90¾@91 ₩ cent. Some sales of Erie were pressed at 16⅞ ₩ cent., and an attempt was made to create the belief that the harmony between this line and the Central had again been disturbed. For this rumor we could find no better foundation than the circumstance that the Harlem Company are running a $2 train at 3½ P. M. from Albany to New-York, in anticipation of the regular through connection of the Hudson River with the Western trains over the Central. As the Hudson River Company will, after to-morrow, place an extra express train on their line, to leave Albany at the same hour, no plausible apology seems to be left for transferring the responsibility of this local competition to third parties. In reference to the Western through travel, we presume the disposition is mutual, or if it is not, it certainly should be, with the Erie and Central to carry out the compact of September in good faith—in spirit as well as to the letter. We have heard of no complaint being lodged with the common umpire to the contrary by either party. The general market this afternoon closed dull, after a day somewhat distinguished by an animated and close contest between the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts; the latter with an increased line in most of the shares, dividend and non-dividend, while strong buyers appeared on the other side to take the Stocks, as offered, for cash or on time.

The Mechanics' Banking Association was to-day admitted to membership at the Clearing-house.

The market for Exchange for the Boston mail closed upon a fair trade business at 109½@109¾ on London; f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾ on Paris; most of the transactions being in limited sums. The principal Bank drawers here hold firm, while the large supply understood to be in the control of the Southern Banks, comes forward but slowly. The Cotton export this week realizes 90,000 bales, one-half to Great Britain. In Money affairs, the utmost quiet obtains, and the Bank Statement is deemed favorable to a continuance of ease in supply and cheapness in rates. The *Asia's* mail from England confirms the effect upon the Funds on the other side of the reduction of the Bank of England discounts to 2½ ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The Bank opens business at this rate with a stock of Bullion of $94,605,000, and a discount line of $77,525,000—the Bank Notes unemployed being equal to $63,655,000. The Bank of France is now doing business at 3 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and since the reduction to this rate, has added $5,600,000 to its stock of Bullion, raising the sum total to $110,850,000.

The London correspondent of the *Commercial* thus refers to Mr. Chapman, late managing partner in the celebrated house of Overend, Gurney & Co.:

"The case of the celebrated commercial swindlers, Davidson and Gordon, who have lately finished a two years' term of imprisonment for obtaining money on fictitious dock warrants, and who continued to get advances from Overend, Gurney & Co. to the amount of from $600,000 to $1,000,000, has again been before the public through some final examinations in the London Bankruptcy Court. Among the persons called to give evidence was Mr. David Barclay Chapman, lately a leading partner in the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co.; and as his conduct in the affair has long been a subject of criticism, the inquiry possessed considerable interest. Very little new light, however, has been obtained. The remark against Mr. Chapman, that after the discovery that he was dealing with rogues he abstained from making their character known, and allowed them still to pass as reputable men of business lest his house should sustain damage by their exposure, is still unremoved. In other respects there is nothing to call for direct censure, and his retirement from the firm at the commencement of the present year may be accepted as on that head a sufficient concession to public opinion."

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854
Rec. at Ports...	1,624,000	949,000	1,338,000	1,389,000	854,000
Ex. to G. B....	481,000	301,000	282,000	447,000	364,000
Ex. to France....	226,000	102,000	127,000	168,000	92,000
Ex. to other F. P...	113,000	77,000	87,000	119,000	46,000
Total Export....	820,000	480,000	496,000	734,000	502,000
St'k on hand....	700,000	477,000	650,000	534,000	364,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports....	138,000	117,000	134,000	137,000	70,000
Ex. to G. B.....	45,000	18,000	45,000	32,000	48,000
Ex. to France...	18,000	22,000	11,000	12,000	7,000
Ex. to other F. P.	27,000	17,000	22,000	11,000	4,000
Total Exports...	90,000	57,000	78,000	55,000	59,000

The Circular of Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co., of this date, remarks:

"We continue to receive accounts and particulars bearing upon the Crop, which are more and more confirmatory of large crop views. Receipts for the week, 138,000 bales, against 117,000 bales last year, and 137,000 bales in 1855. The total already at the ports amounts to 1,624,000 bales, against 949,000 bales last year, and 1,389,000 bales in 1855. The rivers in Alabama are now in navigable condition, and receipts are more free; the same of the Mississippi tributaries. Next week the receipts will show 150,000 bales, and it may prove indeed the largest week on record. The heaviest weeks previously were on 3d March in 1855, 151,000 bales, and same week in 1858, 153,000 bales. The interior towns continue to receive freely, and stocks accumulate.

The following is a comparative statement of the Export (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week.....	$1,378,200	$1,222,760	$1,101,800
Previously reported...	79,413,244	72,078,526	56,811,533
Since Jan. 1..........	$80,791,444	$73,301,286	$51,973,333

The following are the Currency Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. Thompson Bros.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency............	30c. ₩ 100@ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey........	15c. ₩ 100@ ⅜
Philadelphia and Baltimore.........	⅜@ ½
Interior Pennsylvania..............	⅜@ ¾
Interior Maryland..................	½@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	½@ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia.........	½@ ¾
North Carolina.....................	¾@1
Virginia...........................	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin.............	1¼@1½
Michigan...........................	⅞@1
Tennessee..........................	1 @1¼
Free Indiana.......................	1¼@1½
Mobile.............................	—@ ⅜
Canada.............................	—@ ⅜
Louisiana..........................	par
Assorted packages New-York State...	⅛@ —
Assorted packages New-England......	⅛@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre............	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre............	84	87
120 acre warrants per acre...........	80	83
160 acre warrants per acre...........	83	86

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia.........	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore...........	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston..............	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati..........	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago.............	1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis...........	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans.........	par
Bank of England Notes ₩ £...............	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ₩ Franc.............	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars..	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars..	1 10@ —	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per oz........	1 25@ —
Five franc pieces.	97½@—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns..	1 10@ —	Sovereigns......	4 84@ 4 86
German Crowns..	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs..	3 84@ —
Prussian Thalers.	71@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
Guilders........	40@ —	Ten Guilder pcs..	3 98@ —
English Silver...	4 80@ —	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 30@16 50
Species.........	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@15 70
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04½@ —	Gold, Am. Old..	6c. prem.
Old Am. Qr. Dols...	1 02½@ —		

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, DEC. 27.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia...	$3,485,500	$975,500	$1,792,000	$273,000
North America.	3,102,651	651,042	1,793,792	236,205
Farm. & Mech.	4,166,368	1,109,283	3,146,629	399,185
Commercial....	1,568,000	352,000	872,000	148,000
Mechanics'....	1,873,682	301,833	1,037,699	151,784
N. Liberties...	1,362,000	349,000	1,064,000	112,000
Southwark.....	961,485	260,812	757,794	88,490
Kensington	761,037	196,506	566,631	114,950
P. Township...	821,840	166,499	589,022	94,880
Western.......	1,484,107	361,551	1,149,456	123,245
Man. & Mech..	1,172,635	152,522	596,373	152,613
Commerce.....	728,495	189,906	578,334	85,795
Girard........	2,067,466	364,165	869,034	208,914
Tradesmen's....	638,408	220,193	564,431	94,694
Consolidation..	453,164	101,495	290,095	71,183
City....	820,805	182,363	475,531	118,740
Commonwealth	405,235	135,473	298,462	112,815
Corn Exchange	226,378	89,045	158,020	66,155
Union.........	133,295	115,363	123,914	48,479
Dec. 27......	$26,232,551	$6,274,515	$16,723,397	$2,701,127
Dec. 20......	26,116,640	6,323,545	16,683,671	2,663,260

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock..............	$32,292,000
Loans and Discounts........	59,701,000
Specie.....................	8,775,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,644,000
Amount due to other Banks..	10,633,000
Deposits...................	21,756,000
Circulation................	6,679,000

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The publication of the *Asia's* advices here this morning caused a decline in the prices of Cotton of ⅛c., mostly on the middling qualities. The sales to-day add up 11,500 bales. The sales of the last three days foot up 22,500 bales, and the receipts 47,000 against 41,000 last year. Lard firm, at 11c.@11¼c. Gunny Bags, 9c.@11¼c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.

Savannah, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales to-day 500 bales.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Flour unchanged. Whisky dull, at 21¾c. Hogs very dull, at $6 50@$6 75. The receipts last week sum up 29,000, and of the season, thus far, 335,000, against 261,000 last year. Mess Pork dull, at $17 50; more sellers than buyers. Lard, 11c.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Flour dull but firm at $5 12½@$5 75. Wheat quiet; White, $1 34@$1 45; Red, $1 23@$1 27. Corn quiet; New Yellow, 68c.@71c. Whisky dull at 24¾c.@25¼c.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Flour dull at $5. Wheat steady at $1 35@$1 50 for White, and $1 25 for Red. Corn firm; sales 10,000 bushels at 70c.@74c. Provisions steady. Whisky dull.

Mobile, Monday, Dec. 27.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 5,000 bales, at 11¼c. for Middling. The market closes with an advancing tendency, and with more buyers than sellers.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5s, no sales; Reading Railroad, 26⅛; Morris Canal, no sales. Long Island Railroad, 11⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Arabia..........	Dec. 29	Boston.......	Liverpool.
Edinburg........	Dec. 29	New-York.....	Glasgow.
Kangaroo........	Jan. 1	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Asia............	Jan. 5	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Pacific.........	Jan. 8	New-York.....	Galway.
Fulton..........	Jan. 8	New-York.....	Southam'n.
Weser...........	Jan. 8	New-York.....	Bremen.
Canada..........	Jan. 12	Boston.......	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York.....	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser...........	Dec. 4	Bremen.......	New-York.
Fulton..........	Dec. 15	Southampton..	New-York.
America.........	Dec. 18	Liverpool....	Boston.
Borussia........	Dec. 18	Southampton..	New-York.
Glasgow.........	Dec. 22	Glasgow......	New-York.
North American..	Dec. 22	Liverpool....	Portland.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 22	Liverpool....	New-York.
Africa..........	Dec. 25	Liverpool....	New-York.
Jura............	Jan. 1	Liverpool....	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City.....	Jan. 12	New-Orleans..	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee.......	Jan. 1	New-Orleans..	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City.....	Jan. 3	New-York.....	Havana.
Isabel..........	Jan. 4	Charleston...	Havana.
Karnak..........	Jan. 10	New-York.....	Nassau.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mrs. J. S. Woodruff, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Whitson, E. T. Cone, W. B. Bristol, A. Duclose, T. Meshers, J. Doughty, J. McGrath, J. Wells, J. S. Valentine, Capt. B. C. Dunham, C. T. Dunham, Dr. A. L. Williams, E. Block, J. C. Federlin, H. Waldo, Jr., G. G. Wilmerding, R. Lowndes, W. B. Wood, C. Collins, S. W. Allen, A. W. Lowe, J. G. Miller, T. Brunner, J. S. Gilbert, B. W. Force, [illegible], Chas. T. Munn, S. H. Oppenheim, C. McEwen, H. Wiley, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Col. Lewis and lady, Capt. McConnell, Capt. J. W. Chace, J. Stetson, M. C. Rodriguez, and 8 in the steerage. From Havana—The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and lady, 2 children and servant, M. Sagbien, A. Pairsek, P. Cook, A. Herques and brother, Capt. J. Carol, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Winchester and servant, S. L. Guise, A. G. Swartz, N. G. Saunders, E. Etris, D. C. Sturgers, M. T. Reynolds, J. McDonough, Dr. A. H. Thurston and wife, infant and servant, Dr. O'Leary, J. R. Britton, J. Heller, G. H. Krigger, and 14 in the steerage.

In schr. D. Trowbridge, from St. Thomas—Capt. John Trecartin, (of ship Henrietta,) lady, 2 children and servant, Capt. Jas. Barnes, (of schr. J. H. Ashmead,) Mr. C. Mena.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon rises... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 00 | Gov. Island. 3 49 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 28.

Cleared.

Barks Octavia, Thomas, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; C. R. Sutil, Scandella, Laguayra, Sutil & Augustina; Vigo, Thurlow, Buenos Ayres, ——; Native, (Br.,) Hatfield, Rotterdam, Funch & Meincke.

Brigs Sea Foam, Boreham, Rio Hache, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Samson, Seerhoff, St. Mark's, Brodie & Pettes.

Schooners C. S. Watson, Robbins, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; H. Maybee, Higbee, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; T. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, master; J. McClus, Baker, Newbern, T. B. Chase; Mystic Valley, McLellan, Key West, Benner & Deake; Isis, Chase, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; E. C. Knight, Whirlow, Carolina City, D. C. Murray; Euroclydon, (Br.,) Pickering, Cornwallis, W. A. Walker; Passport, Hawkins, St. Thomas, H. S. Vining; J. S. Bowman, Wooster, Mayaguez, J. V. Onatavia & Co.; Sea Breeze, Wiley, Union Island, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 49 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 27th, 4¾ A.M., signalized steamship Augusta, from New-York for Savannah; same day, 4½ P. M., signalized steamship James Adger, from New-York for Charleston.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Monday 3 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans Dec. [illegible], and Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Dec. 27, at 5 P. M., lat. 36 34, lon. 74 50, signalized herm. brig Randolph, stg. N.

Steamer Albatross, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Island Belle, Saunders, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Dirigo, Young, Glasgow 48 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark B. Fountain, (of St. George,) Keller, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Gen. Green, (of Charleston,) Atwell, Charleston 5 ds., with mdse. to S. H. Oppenheim. Had heavy weather. 21st inst., at night, off Cape Roman, during a gale from N. W., lost the entire deck load of spirits turpentine, spare spars, some lumber, &c.

Brig Samuel French, (of Eastport,) Parritt, Ponce, P. R., 10th inst., and St. Thomas 16th, with fustic, hides, &c., to Sturges & Co. 18th inst., saw a brig stg. W.; also a large ship stg. S. W., with loss of mainmast. Sld. in co. with schr. Richard, Law, for Jamaica. The brig Sarah, Crowell, from Demerara, for Halifax, put into Grand Turk, on the 14th, with captain sick; would load salt, and sail when the captain gets well.

Schr. Alpine, (Br.,) Adams, Malaga Sept. 25, via Bermuda 13 ds., (where she put in, in distress—before reported,) with fruit to Young, McAndrew, Rankin & Co. Experienced heavy weather from Bermuda.

Schr. D. Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Merrow, St. Thomas 16th inst., in ballast to master—is bound to New-Haven. The U. S. steamer Atlanta, with Gen. Paez on board, arrived at St. Thomas on the 12th.

Schr. Chief, Kennedy, Curacoa 48 ds., via Norfolk, (where she put in, in distress,) with salt to master.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, (of Machiasport,) Cole, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., Nov. 30, and Key West Dec. 16, where she put in, on account of the illness of Capt. Cole,) with rum, pimento, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew. Has experienced heavy weather—sprung main-boom, stove galley, split sails, &c.

Schr. Kate Brigham, (3-masted,) Welch, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon. 26th, off Cape Henry, wind fresh from west, spoke a round-stern bark, painted black, who hailed and said: "Report ——— overboard." The bark coming down before the wind very fast, could not make out what they said.

Schr. Wide World, Buckley, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. John. Lynch, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Cheesebro, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Shackelford, Georgetown, S. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Nickerson.

Schr. Anthem, Brereton, Lavacca, (Texas,) 26 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Narcissa, Dunton, Prince Edward's Island, via ——— 3 ds., with potatoes to order.

Schr. Eckford Webb, (3-masted,) Kelly, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Mentor, Cooly, Norfolk 3 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Gazelle, Rogers, Boston 5 ds., with lath to order.

Schr. M. W. Lawson, Lawson, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. J. Leaming, Gaskill, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Rockaway, Brower, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. S. B. Bailey, Hopkins, Philadelphia 4 ds., with coal.

BELOW—1 bark.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Ships Storm King, Callaghan, San Francisco; President Fillmore, Nelson, London. Barks Restless, [illegible], Savanilla; Octavia, Thomas, Richmond. Brig J. D. Lincoln, Webber, Sagua la Grande.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 28—Arr. ship Mary Washington, Chapman, Liverpool; brig Anglo-Saxon, Gray, Africa. Off Chatham—Steamer City of Norfolk, from Baltimore for Boston.

NORFOLK, Dec. 28—Arr. in Hampton Roads, Br. ship Tamarang, from Calcutta, bound to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28—Arr. ships Pacific, from Boston; Refuse, from Valencia.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28—Arr. brig Daniel Boone, from St. Thomas.

Miscellaneous.

St. George, Bermuda, Dec. 16.—Since my last, the brigantine Betsy Ames, Capt. Bartlett, from [illegible], bound to New-York, out 78 days, arrived at this port on the 15th, with loss of sails and some spars, and in want of provisions; repairs have already been commenced. A Portuguese schooner, from Lisbon, from Lisbon, bound to New-York, is in the offing, in want of provisions; also an English brig, from Savanilla, for London, in same predicament. Schr. Alpine, having completed repairs, sails to-day for your port, as well as ship Star Queen, for Boston. Barkantine Charles Keen, Captain [illegible], from Philadelphia for Paraguay, came into port on 10th inst., in want of some slight repairs, which will be completed in a couple of days.

The Damage to the Bark Goodspeed—American Shipping in the Mersey.—The following is an extract of a letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

Liverpool, Dec. 11.—The bark Goodspeed, of New-York, that was in collision with the steamer Gem, in this river, when the latter was sunk, has since been discharged and put into the Graving Dock for survey and repairs. Considering the nature of the collision, less damage is done to the Goodspeed than might have been apprehended. An entire new stern, however, will be required, seven new bow timbers, and a very considerable number of bow planking, the same being greatly bruised and broken, two breast-hooks are loosened and [illegible], and three ceiling-planks broken. The straining [illegible] of the collision being felt all over the vessel, her metal has to be stripped off and all caulked.

The very heavy weather and long passages experienced by many of the vessels now arrived from the States, have caused considerable damage to the cargoes. Some of them I may mention, viz.: Crimea, with cotton, from New-Orleans; J. McFraser, Yemassee, and Felicia, from Charleston, with cotton. The ship May Queen, of [illegible], insured in Boston, is in the Graving Dock, having been picked up in the North Sea, in September last, abandoned as a derelict, on account of springing a leak (loaded) on her passage from Gottenburg to Boston.

American Shipping at St. Thomas.—(From a correspondent.)—St. Thomas, W. I., Dec. 15.—Since my last of the 9th inst., the brig Wanderer, of Boston, has been condemned, and she will be sold at auction this day, though not in time for particulars. The schr. [illegible]bridge, of Baltimore, whose estimates were $4,500 for repair, has been condemned, and will also be sold, (value now, $750.) The following prices were obtained for cargo damaged: 312 bbls. flour, at $4 50; 21 half do., at $2 75; 25 bbls. bread, at $3; 5 half tierces rice, $10 50; 2 bbls. sugar, $17; 2 do. cheese, $1 87; 41 bags [illegible], $3 37; 7 boxes candles, $2 50. Concerning the ship Atlantic, nothing has been determined. The Flora McDonald is still discharging, leaking badly. The steamer Westernport is at St. Croix, repairing her machinery—a small job. The Atlanta is here, replenishing her coal.

The steamship Huntsville, hence for Savannah, which broke her shaft on the 26th, off Cape Henlopen, was towed up to the City this evening by steamer Chesapeake.

A telegram received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters, dated Dec. 28, says: The ship Noonday from London for Calcutta, put into Cape Town Oct. 12, in distress, leaking; a survey held; would discharge 360 tons iron, and proceed on the voyage.

Loss of Schr. Sagamore.—Capt. Brereton, of schr. Anthem, arrived to-day from Lavacca, reports: Dec. [illegible], 50 miles S. of Montauk, fell in with schr. Sagamore, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, bound to Providence, dismasted, and in a sinking condition. Took off Capt. Davis and crew, and brought them to this City. The Sagamore sunk in less than half an hour after leaving her.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. Thomas, Dec. 8, brigs Æolus, Gibbs, from Barbadoes, for Gonaives, to sail 18th; schr. J. P. Davenport, Davis, from Barbadoes; 9th, brig Monagas, Smith, from Margarita, with diving-bell; schr. Lucent, Partridge, from Martinique; 10th, ships Montmorency, Brown, Newport, with coal, disg.; Henrietta, Trecartin, do. do.; schrs. Mary E. Parmelee, Gaskell, Guadeloupe; Ospray, Bragg, Antigua, disg.; 12th, U. S. steamer Atlanta, Com. Ridgley, 10 ds. from New-York, with Gen. Paez on board; 13th, bark Iola Wylie, Patterson, Newport, with coal, disg.; brig J. P. Ellicott, Wilson, St. Vincent, for charter; 14th, brigs Danl. Boone, Bacon, Guadaloupe, for charter; Lillian, Nicolas, Barbadoes, do.; schrs. Coernine, Brown, do., for Plymouth, N. C.; [illegible] 15th; A. L. Hyde, Anderson, do., for charter. Sld. 8th, schrs. Crinoline, Craddock, Edenton, N. C.; Common Andrews, Putnam, Washington, N. C.; J. P. Davenport, Davis, Washington, N. C.; 9th, bark [illegible], St. Mark's; schr. Lucent, Partridge, [illegible]; 11th, bark Ariel, Cheeseman, Port-au-Prince; 12th, schrs. Mecca, Edgill, St. John, P. R.; Kingfisher, Patterson, for New-York; Mary E. Parmelee, Gaskell, Washington, N. C.